THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 147. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The Unreported Proceedings of the Recent Sessions of the Cabinet.

When the proceedings of the Cabinet were given to the public, a few days since, some little surprise was felt and expressed that the matter of deciding upon the opinions of the Attorney-General should be disposed of with so little evidence of contention.

Knowing that two members of the Cabinet were not a unit in their views of General Sheridan's action at New Orleans, it was believed that the first Cabinet meeting would be a long and stormy one; but the published account of the Cabinet deliberations informed us that the portion of Mr. Stanbery's opinion referring to registration was concurred in with but one dissenting voice. Many persons, however, regarded this official statement of the Cabinet operations as a very meagre display for four days of cogitation, and suspected that all had not been revealed.

Circumstances being favorable, your correspondent has been enabled to obtain a glance at the internal machinery of the Cabinet, and has observed something of that part of the transactions which have not yet been given to the country. It was understood, when the Cabinet met yesterday a week ago, that the opinion o the Attorney-General on registration was to be considered; but on the third day of the sessions the opinion on the power of military commanders to remove and appoint civil officers was introduced for discussion.

Mr. Stanton, learning that the proceedings of the Cabinet on the first opinion were to be published, prepared written statements of his reasons for voting against such points in the second opinion as did not coincide with his views. As the second opinion was to be considered in the same manner as the first—that is, divided into sections, and a separate vote taken on each section—and as a secretary was present to record all the proceedings of the Cabinet, when Mr. Stanton voted against a section he handed over his written argument why the section should not be concurred in, and requested that his reasons for voting so should be included in the proceedings. As some hesitation was manifested in agreeing to this proposal, a vote was taken to decide whether the arguments of the Secretary of War should go into the proceedings, and this time all voted "No," except Mr. Stanton.

The discussion of the latter opinion is said to have been quite warm and spirited, and it was afterwards decided not to publish this portion of the decisions. Before the President left the city he gave the order to have the instructions to District Commanders prepared, and the Secretary of War is now engaged in completing them; but it is not expected that they will be issued until the return of the President.

Effect of General Sheridan's Letter to General Grant—The President Urged to Attend to the Difficulties at New Orleans.

The assertion may be safely ventured that the hackneyed question, how to rehabilitate the South, has never been more enthusiastically discussed than it has been here since the publication of General Sheridan's letter to General Grant, complaining of the President's request to him to extend the time for registration. The opinion of the Attorney-General on reconstruction reawakened the interest felt in this subject, which had been gradually falling off, under the belief that the late legislation of Congress was the last duty that body would be called upon to perform to enable the rebellious States to assume their places in the Union.

Most of those who express their opinions on the decision of Mr. Stanbery take issue with him, and think that the conclusions of the distinguished expounder of the law savor more of wrong construction than of reconstruction. Speculation is active in surmising what will be done next, and all seem to look forward to the coming session of Congress as the only means of laying the unruly spirits of opposition to the will of the people.

Telegrams, it is understood, have been sent by influential parties to the President, urging him to return immediately and give his attention to the difficulties at New Orleans; and if it is true, as stated to-day, that General Grant will not reply to General Sheridan until he consults with the President, the Presidential recreation of swinging around the "Hub" may terminate sooner than expected.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

List of Americans registered at the office of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris:—

From New York—Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Woolsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer, Mr. C. F. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton, C. F. Chickering, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bunker, P. C. Rust, James H. Sanford, John Wilson, H. A. Wilson, Herman Rose, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Moody, Miss M. A. Avey, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Ronalds, James J. Lator, Mrs. C. P. Chickering, Miss Lillian Chickering, Mrs. Charles W. May, Mr. William H. Rogert, John B. Laurence, Jr., Thomas Whitlock, Mr. Henry W. Johnson, R. F. Keene, C. S. Marshall, M. E. Lord and family, Mrs. C. M. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Swift, Henry R. O'Keefe, Albert Hanscom and family. From Boston—D. L. Webster and wife, Arthur Reed and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Weeks, Mr. Adolphus Clark, Hon. J. M. Usher and family, Mr. Newell Sturtevant. From Philadelphia—Samuel Moore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Willis, R. Austin, Dr. Horace Enos, A. E. Borie, Beauveau Borie, E. S. Whelen, Jr., R. M. Parker, F. C. Carryl. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wilstach, Lafayette, Ind.; Miss L. E. Reynolds, Burlington, N. J.; James N. Laugstroth, New Orleans, La.; J. M. Kitchen, Indianopolis, Ind.; Thomas W. Evans, M. D.; Paris; Homer Foot, Springfield, Mass.; Charles L. Putnam, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. John Hobart Warren, Mr. J. Townsend Burden, Troy, N. Y.; H. A. Diffage and wife, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Yorke, Miss Carlisle, W. L. Mallory, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. James R. McDonald, Germany; Mr. Thomas E. Jenkins, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Rockwell; Miss C. L. Rockwell; Miss A. T. Rockwell, San Francisco, Cal.

—A gay old boy of sixty odd years recently married in Portland, Maine, a blooming maiden not out of her teens, and on Saturday night last the young woman presented to her venerable lord and master four children at one full swoop, two boys and two girls.—*Louisville Paper.*

SECOND EDITION

FROM WILLIAMSPORT TO-DAY

The Republican Judiciary Convention.

Sketches of Prominent Candidates.

Assemblage of the Delegates.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., June 26—8 o'clock A. M.—To-day is the time appointed for convening the Republican State Convention in this city, in pursuance of the following call:—

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, }
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

Late on Monday night, several delegates came on the ground, and during the whole of yesterday they arrived in the place on every train. The Herdic House, which is the only hotel of pretension in the city, was made the general headquarters of all the delegations, and although many were forced to accept of rather cramped accommodations, no was willing to risk the chances of his favorite candidate by venturing to lodge at a distance from the great central point. The intention at first was that the sessions of the Convention should be held at the Herdic House, but the want of a room suitable for the purpose caused the substitution of the County Court House. In the large audience room of this establishment every requirement is found, and there is, moreover, ample room for a large number of spectators.

The Candidates for the Nomination.

As soon as the delegates began to arrive, the names and forces of the different candidates for the nomination were developed, and from that moment up to the present their relative merits have received an earnest and anxious discussion. On all sides it appeared to be generally conceded that the candidate was of far more importance than the platform on which he was placed. The general principles of the Republican party of the State are so well settled that there could be but little room for discussion on that point, while the success of the ticket at the polls depends in great measure upon the name which it bears. The wisdom of the recent Democratic Convention in placing Judge Sharswood on nomination was conceded on all hands, and his great personal worth unhesitatingly acknowledged. Indeed, if he should be successful at the polls, it is generally conceded that his election could in no wise be regarded as a Republican defeat. For these reasons the contest has become, in a great measure, what a judicial contest should become—personal, and not political. While, therefore, the claims of each particular candidate for the Republican nomination have been earnestly pressed by their several friends, it has been the general desire on all sides to select the man who would add to the most exalted character as a citizen and a jurist the element of universal popularity.

The contest for the nomination was of an octagonal character, and although there were some names which were now and then heard upon the lips of a country delegate, the following gentlemen comprised the assortment from which the choice was to be made:—

Hon. M. Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia.
Hon. H. W. Williams, LL. D., of Pittsburg.
Hon. John J. Pearson, of Harrisburg.
Hon. Samuel Linn, of Bellefonte, Centre county.
Hon. William Butler, of West Chester.
Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., of Lancaster.
Hon. George Taylor, of Huntingdon county.
Joshua W. Comly, Esq., of Danville, Montour county.

In order that you may know something of the character of the men among whom the choice was to be made, I give the following sketch of each of the above aspirants after the highest judicial honors in the gift of the State.—

M. Russell Thayer.

Concerning this gentleman, who lives in your midst, but little need be said, as his merits and claims are known to all. He is a native of Petersburg, Virginia, and is now in the forty-ninth year of his age. He received his education at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1840, and, having studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1862 he was elected a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and, after serving two full terms, declined a second renomination, that he might resume the practice of the law. His manly record on the floor of Congress is too familiar to require any repetition, while his ability and success as a practitioner are equally well known.

Henry W. Williams,

of Pittsburg, is a native of Connecticut, and is now about forty-five years of age. He received a thorough education at Yale College, which subsequently conferred upon him the honorary degree of "Doctor of Law," and having removed to Pittsburg, he became a student at law in the office of the late Chief Justice Lowrie. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar, becoming the law partner of his former tutor. Judge Lowrie was afterwards appointed by the Governor a Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, and in 1851 was elected Chief Justice of the State. At the same time his former pupil was elected to fill the position formerly occupied by him. In 1861 Judge Williams was re-elected an Associate Law Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, without any organized opposition. Previous to going upon the bench he achieved an excellent reputation as a practitioner; and since his elevation to a judicial position, he has more than maintained it. As a lawyer he is methodical and accurate; as a judge, fearless and upright, possessing the happy faculty of discerning at once the justice of a cause, notwithstanding the difficulties and quibbles by which it may be obscured. Although his disposition is modest and retiring, he is extremely sociable in his relations with the members of the bar, and enjoys a rare popularity, where he is known, with people of all classes and of all political complexions. He is still in the prime of life, is blessed with good health, and is capable of sustaining the severest mental labors for many years to come. The delegates from Allegheny and other counties who were instructed to support him in the Convention have been most enthusiastic in urging his claims to the nomination, expressing themselves as fully convinced of the fact that, whatever loss might result at the east from the personal popularity of Judge Sharswood, would be more than counterbalanced in the west, in a similar way, by the nomination of Judge Williams.

John J. Pearson,

of Harrisburg, is a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and is now in the sixty-fifth year of his age. For some years he continued to reside in his native county, which he represented in the State Senate, and subsequently in the lower House of Congress. In 1849 he was appointed President Judge of the Dauphin County District, by Governor William F. Johnston, and at the first judicial election under the amended Constitution, in 1851, he was selected by the people to fill the same position, receiving a re-election in 1861. As all suits in behalf of the State are required to be brought originally at his Court, his name has become more familiar throughout the State than is usually the case with Judges of the country districts. Men of all parties concede that he enjoys an unimpeachable character as a man, a lawyer, and a Judge, having no superior in the latter capacity in the State. Although nearly sixty-five years of age, he is still extremely vigorous, and fully equal to the task that would be imposed upon him by a nomination and election. It is conceded that, if he were ten years younger than he now is, the nomination would be tendered him without a contest. As it is he will receive a strong support at the outset, and when many of the delegates are forced to give up their first for their second choice, will probably find himself in the majority. Mercer county, in grateful remembrance of his services to her in the past, instructed her delegates to give him their support.

Samuel Linn,

of Bellefonte, Centre county, is the President Judge of the Judicial District in which he resides, and is about forty-five years of age. Although his district was at the time Democratic, he was elected to his present position over Judge Gamble, of Lycoming county, formerly a member of Congress. Judge Linn enjoys a rare reputation, both as a man and as a lawyer, and that without any regard to the politics of those who know him personally or by reputation. He is also the author of a very elaborate and useful work entitled "The Analytical Index." Bellefonte, his place of residence, is the home of ex-Governor Curtin, and has become quite famous for the number of prominent Judges who have gone out from its bar in times past, two of them—Judges Burnside and Huston—to take their seats on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State.

William Butler,

of West Chester, is a native of Chester county, and is now about forty-five years of age. He had achieved a fine reputation as a lawyer when, six years ago, he gave up a large practice to accept the position which he now holds, of President Judge of the Chester and Delaware County District. As a jurist he has fully maintained the standing which he assumed before he went upon the bench.

Thomas E. Franklin,

of Lancaster, is a native of that city, and is about fifty-two years of age. For thirty years past he has been practising at the bar of Lancaster and the adjoining counties, and has acquired a reputation as a civil lawyer which is second to that of but few in the State. He served as Attorney-General of the Commonwealth under the administration of Governor Pollock. The Lancaster county delegates were instructed to support him in the Convention, in addition to which he received a formal written recommendation, signed by every member of the Lancaster bar, without exception, and without regard to politics.

George Taylor,

of Huntingdon county, is a native of Pennsylvania, and is now about fifty years of age. After acquiring great success as a practitioner, he became President Judge of the Huntingdon county district, and has held the position for about twenty years. As a Judge, his reputation is excellent. And it is said that the Supreme Court seldom finds an opportunity of reversing his decisions.

Joshua W. Comly,

of Danville, Montour county, is a native of Milton, Northumberland county, Pa., and is now about fifty-five years of age. He received his preliminary education at Princeton College, New Jersey, where he took the highest honors of his class on graduating. He then studied law at Milton, and has now been at the bar for over thirty years, becoming one of the most successful practitioners in the central part of the State. In 1851 he was one of the five Whig candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court, but this State was overwhelmingly Democratic at that time, and Judge Coulter was the only one of the Whig candidates elected. The delegates of Montour, Northumberland, Cambria, and Lycoming counties were instructed to support him in the Convention.

So much for the candidates for the nomination; and in looking over the record, made by the different men whose claims have been urged upon the Convention, it is easily seen that an unwise choice could scarcely be made.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

Affairs in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—A new line of street railroad, running up Main and Liberty streets to the suburbs of Mount Auburn, to the north of the city, was opened here to day. Five new cars were placed on the track.

A great number of fatal accidents and drowning cases have succeeded the reign of blood in suicides and murders of last week and the week before.

The four appraisers of the Gas Works—viz., Messrs. Miles Greenwood and Henry Kessler, of this city; Henry Day, of New York; and O. G. Steele, of Buffalo—met here again, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of endeavoring to select the fifth man. No conclusion was arrived at, however, and an adjournment was had subject to the call of the Chairman. It is understood that nothing more will be done until the motion for an injunction is heard in the United States Circuit Court on the 8th of next month.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 26—Noon.—Consols for money, 94; Erie Railroad, 40¾; U. S. 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central, 79¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—Noon.—Cotton dull at 11d. for middling uplands; and 11¼d. for middling Orleans. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 38s. 9d. for new mixed Western. Barley, 4s. 10d.

Provisions quiet and steady.

American produce quiet and generally unchanged.

ANTWERP, June 26.—Petroleum, refined, 39f. 50c.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 26.—The steamer Alemannia, from New York on the 15th, has arrived.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Two o'clock Market Reports.

LONDON, June 26—2 P. M.—The Money Market is firmer. Consols, 94¼; U. S. Five-twenties, 72¾; Erie Railroad, 40½; Illinois Central, 80¼; Atlantic and Grand Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—2 P. M.—Cotton is unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Cheese has declined 1s., and is now quoted at 62s. for fine American.

LONDON, June 26—2 P. M.—Despatches received announce the arrival at Gibraltar of the U. S. steam frigate Colorado.

LONDON, June 26—2 P. M.—Sugar and other articles firm and unchanged.

Arrival Out of Steamers.

BREST, June 26.—The steamer St. Laurent, from New York on the 15th, arrived to-day. James W. Simonton, Esq., General Agent of the New York Associated Press, is a passenger.

QUEENSTOWN, June 26—2 P. M.—The steamship Minnesota, from New York on the 15th, arrived to-day.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

VICTOR HUGO APPEALS FOR MAXIMILIAN'S LIFE—HOW THE REPUBLIC MAY BE REVENGED.

PARIS, June 25.—Victor Hugo has just addressed a powerful appeal to President Juarez, of Mexico, invoking him to spare the life of the ex-Emperor Maximilian, asserting that the most suitable punishment of the foreign potentate will be that of living by the mercy of the republic.

THE CONVOCATION IN ROME.

VAST ASSEMBLAGE OF FOREIGN PRELATES AND PRIESTS—THE AMERICAN BISHOPS TAKEN CARE OF—PREPARATIONS FOR SAINT PETER'S DAY.

ROME, June 25.—There are already assembled in this city four hundred Catholic prelates—archbishops and bishops—and some thousands of priests, who have journeyed from their sees at the call of the Holy Father, to be present at the celebration of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom.

Crowds are coming from all parts of the world. The bishops from the United States of America, who have already arrived, are lodged in the different convents in the city.

Great preparations are being made for the festival of Saturday and the services and ceremonies of Sunday.

Saint Peter's Church will be illuminated in the evening of that day.

ITALY.

BITTER FEELING AGAINST THE CLERGY—THE PEOPLE REFUSE TO OBSERVE ST. JOHN'S FESTIVAL.

FLORENCE, June 25.—The feeling prevailing just now in Italy against the Catholic clergy is very bitter.

On Monday, the festival of St. John, the patron saint of the city of Florence, the people refused to join the ecclesiastics in its observance; for the reason that the priests refused to celebrate the national festival of free Italy two weeks ago.

THE CHOLERA.

APPEARANCE OF THE DISEASE IN SICILY.

ROME, June 25.—Cholera has broken out in Sicily, and prevails there, as well as in some few other portions of the Italian territory, including this city, where it has been to more or less extent for some time past.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Suits have been commenced in behalf of the State against the agents of the Pacific Mail Company to recover $230,000 for the violation of the passage act, and refusing to pay the commutation tax to the Commissioners of Emigration prescribed by the statute. Also against the owners and consignees of the ships Garland, Ellen Southard, Gem of the Ocean, to recover $617,000 for violations of the same acts.

The law under which these suits are brought provides that the owners, masters, consignees, and vessels are liable to a commutation tax of $5 per head for passengers from foreign ports, and in case of failure or refusal to comply with the law, are held liable to $1000 for each passenger as penalty.

Thomas H. Selby declines the nomination as Harbor Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. J. H. Cutter, of San Francisco, is substituted.

H. B. M. steam frigate Zealous, Rear Admiral George F. Hastings, from Callao, arrived to-day, and relieved the Satlej as flagship of the Pacific squadron.

The steamer Montana, from Panama, arrived, and the steamer Moses Taylor, for San Juan, sailed to-day.

Flour and Wheat are dull and unchanged. Legal-tenders, 73¾.

New York Trains Detained.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., June 26.—The trains to and from New York have been detained, the track having been washed away between South River and Amboy.

The Presidential Tour.

BOSTON, June 26.—President Johnson and party left this city this morning by the 6·30 train for Hartford.

Arrival of the Russia.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The new Cunard steamer Russia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 15th, has arrived.

Also, the William Penn, from London.

Fire at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—A fire at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Monday night, destroyed an entire block of buildings, including the *Nonpariel* office. Loss estimated at $200,000. Insurance not stated.

The Nebraska Legislature adjourned on Monday night.

Fire at Lowell.

BOSTON, June 26.—A fire in Lowell yesterday destroyed Cowin's bedstead factory and the bung and plug factory of Abram Bachelder, together with a large amount of lumber. The loss is estimated at $60,000, about one-half of which was insured.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Reports Regarding the Indian Troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—General L. C. Campbell, an agent of the Indian Bureau, stationed at Fort Sully, Dacotah Territory, on the Upper Missouri river, arrived in this city to-day from the fort, which he left on the 9th instant. He reports that all the Indians on the south and west side of the Missouri are hostile and very active. They have a large camp at the headwaters of the Harley river, about one hundred and sixty miles from Fort Sully, which they style the "Camp of Bands."

This body of Indians consists of nine bands of Sioux and a few Crowfeet. They are represented to be mostly well armed and provisioned, and have thoroughly scoured the whole section of country south and east of the Missouri, killing and driving off every white settler and trader to be found in that region. Their acts of hostility have been exceedingly numerous, and their acts of revolting barbarity equally so. Small scounting parties of this band are out continually in search of whites, and who, when found, are brutally murdered. No white settlers now remain in that section of the Territory south of the Missouri river, all those that could escape from the Indians having made their way to Forts Sully and Rice for protection.

The Indians north and east of the Missouri river are very peaceable and friendly, and have gone to planting in good earnest. They, however, stand in great fear of the hostile Indians, who, if possible, are more bitter against them than the whites. They are under the best protection that can be afforded by the military authorities, and if they are not disturbed will raise fine crops the present season. The line of the Union Pacific Railroad west from Omaha is free from hostile Indians, and the disposition of the troops made by General Sherman will, it is believed, save that road from their depredations.

The Indian Attack on Two Coaches on the 15th instant—Names of the Killed and Wounded—Hancock in Pursuit of the Savages—Work on the Railroad Temporarily Abandoned.

LEAVENWORTH, June 25.—A passenger from Denver City gives the particulars of the attack on two coaches, containing four passengers and guard, by one hundred Indians, on the 15th inst. It was a running fight, and continued for an hour and a half. George W. Brownell, of Galena, Ill., aged sixty years, was killed, and H. Blake, of Philadelphia, was wounded in the shoulder. S. J. Harrison, of Boston, escaped uninjured. Two soldiers and one driver were also killed. The Indians were eventually repulsed.

Nearly one thousand railroad men have been driven back by Indians near Fort Harker, and a large amount of stock stolen and other property destroyed. The work on the road has consequently been suspended. General Hancock left Fort Wallace on last Tuesday for Denver, with one hundred men, to clear the route.

General Sherman left to-day for St. Louis.

A large amount of arms and ammunition has gone forward to arm the railroad employes.

Many arrows of the Sioux and Cheyennes were found, showing that a portion of the force of northern warriors has been transferred from the Platte to the Smoky Hill route.

The Indians were armed with rifles, revolvers, and bows and arrows.

Don Juan José Back, from Iocorro, Mexico, reports that his train was attacked twelve miles from Fort Dodge, by Kiowas, killing two and wounding three of his men, and carrying off a boy twelve years old, together with sixty-two head of cattle and seven horses.

Don Juan Montaya lost thirty-three mules at Cinmason crossing.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Elizabeth McLaughlin was charged with the larceny of money and goods amounting to $10, belonging to Alfred George. Mr. George testified that the defendant was living at service with him last month, and while she was there he missed money and goods. He had her arrested and searched. A few buttons and pieces of ribbon were found upon her, but no money.

She said she had picked the buttons and ribbons from the floor, and thinking they were of no value she had put them into her pocket. The Commonwealth failed to identify the ribbons, or otherwise make out a case against the defendant, and therefore the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Mary Miller was charged with the larceny of a wig. It was alleged that the defendant went into a hair-dress establishment, and stated that she had no hair on her head, and wished to go to a wedding, and would be glad if they would hire her a wig.

The people in the store were touched with pity at seeing her shabby dress and bald head, and hired a wig for seventy-five cents. She gave her address as Mary Miller, No. 225 Buttonwood street, and promised to return the wig the next morning. But she did not return, and she had also deceived these people by giving them a false address.

The jury gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt as to whether the defendant intended to keep the wig at the time she got it, or whether it was from an afterthought that she failed to return it; and therefore the verdict was not guilty.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Daniel and Michael Mooney, charged with the larceny of two cows belonging to James Brown, of Richmond, before reported, is still on trial. The defense has not yet opened.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, June 26, 1867.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds contnue in steady demand. June and August 7·30s sold at 106⅛. 100¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112⅜ for 6s of 1881; 110¼ for '62 5 20s; 107¼ for '64 5-20s; 107⅛ for '65 5-20s; and 110 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 54⅛@54¾, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¾, no change; Norristown at 65, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 27½, an advance of ¼; 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 27½ for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42¾ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26½ for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½; and Union at 53¾; 135 was bid for First National; 105 for Seventh National; 138½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 61½ for Commonwealth.

Canal shares continue dull. 47½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 55 for Morris Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 17½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138⅜; 11 A. M., 138½; 12 M., 138½; 1 P. M., 138⅛.

Fire at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—A fire at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Monday night, destroyed an entire block of buildings, including the *Nonpariel* office. Loss estimated at $200,000. Insurance not stated.

The Nebraska Legislature adjourned on Monday night.

Fire at Lowell.

BOSTON, June 26.—A fire in Lowell yesterday destroyed Cowin's bedstead factory and the bung and plug factory of Abram Bachelder, together with a large amount of lumber. The loss is estimated at $60,000, about one-half of which was insured.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Reports Regarding the Indian Troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—General L. C. Campbell, an agent of the Indian Bureau, stationed at Fort Sully, Dacotah Territory, on the Upper Missouri river, arrived in this city to-day from the fort, which he left on the 9th instant. He reports that all the Indians on the south and west side of the Missouri are hostile and very active. They have a large camp at the headwaters of the Harley river, about one hundred and sixty miles from Fort Sully, which they style the "Camp of Bands."

This body of Indians consists of nine bands of Sioux and a few Crowfeet. They are represented to be mostly well armed and provisioned, and have thoroughly scoured the whole section of country south and east of the Missouri, killing and driving off every white settler and trader to be found in that region. Their acts of hostility have been exceedingly numerous, and their acts of revolting barbarity equally so. Small scounting parties of this band are out continually in search of whites, and who, when found, are brutally murdered. No white settlers now remain in that section of the Territory south of the Missouri river, all those that could escape from the Indians having made their way to Forts Sully and Rice for protection.

The Indians north and east of the Missouri river are very peaceable and friendly, and have gone to planting in good earnest. They, however, stand in great fear of the hostile Indians, who, if possible, are more bitter against them than the whites. They are under the best protection that can be afforded by the military authorities, and if they are not disturbed will raise fine crops the present season. The line of the Union Pacific Railroad west from Omaha is free from hostile Indians, and the disposition of the troops made by General Sherman will, it is believed, save that road from their depredations.

The Indian Attack on Two Coaches on the 15th instant—Names of the Killed and Wounded—Hancock in Pursuit of the Savages—Work on the Railroad Temporarily Abandoned.

LEAVENWORTH, June 25.—A passenger from Denver City gives the particulars of the attack on two coaches, containing four passengers and guard, by one hundred Indians, on the 15th inst. It was a running fight, and continued for an hour and a half. George W. Brownell, of Galena, Ill., aged sixty years, was killed, and H. Blake, of Philadelphia, was wounded in the shoulder. S. J. Harrison, of Boston, escaped uninjured. Two soldiers and one driver were also killed. The Indians were eventually repulsed.

Nearly one thousand railroad men have been driven back by Indians near Fort Harker, and a large amount of stock stolen and other property destroyed. The work on the road has consequently been suspended. General Hancock left Fort Wallace on last Tuesday for Denver, with one hundred men, to clear the route.

General Sherman left to-day for St. Louis.

A large amount of arms and ammunition has gone forward to arm the railroad employes.

Many arrows of the Sioux and Cheyennes were found, showing that a portion of the force of northern warriors has been transferred from the Platte to the Smoky Hill route.

The Indians were armed with rifles, revolvers, and bows and arrows.

Don Juan José Back, from Iocorro, Mexico, reports that his train was attacked twelve miles from Fort Dodge, by Kiowas, killing two and wounding three of his men, and carrying off a boy twelve years old, together with sixty-two head of cattle and seven horses.

Don Juan Montaya lost thirty-three mules at Cinmason crossing.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Elizabeth McLaughlin was charged with the larceny of money and goods amounting to $10, belonging to Alfred George. Mr. George testified that the defendant was living at service with him last month, and while she was there he missed money and goods. He had her arrested and searched. A few buttons and pieces of ribbon were found upon her, but no money.

She said she had picked the buttons and ribbons from the floor, and thinking they were of no value she had put them into her pocket. The Commonwealth failed to identify the ribbons, or otherwise make out a case against the defendant, and therefore the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Mary Miller was charged with the larceny of a wig. It was alleged that the defendant went into a hair-dress establishment, and stated that she had no hair on her head, and wished to go to a wedding, and would be glad if they would hire her a wig.

The people in the store were touched with pity at seeing her shabby dress and bald head, and hired a wig for seventy-five cents. She gave her address as Mary Miller, No. 225 Buttonwood street, and promised to return the wig the next morning. But she did not return, and she had also deceived these people by giving them a false address.

The jury gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt as to whether the defendant intended to keep the wig at the time she got it, or whether it was from an afterthought that she failed to return it; and therefore the verdict was not guilty.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Daniel and Michael Mooney, charged with the larceny of two cows belonging to James Brown, of Richmond, before reported, is still on trial. The defense has not yet opened.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, June 26, 1867.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds contnue in steady demand. June and August 7·30s sold at 106⅛. 100¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112⅜ for 6s of 1881; 110¼ for '62 5 20s; 107¼ for '64 5-20s; 107⅛ for '65 5-20s; and 110 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 54⅛@54¾, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¾, no change; Norristown at 65, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 27½, an advance of ¼; 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 27½ for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42¾ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26½ for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½; and Union at 53¾; 135 was bid for First National; 105 for Seventh National; 138½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 61½ for Commonwealth.

Canal shares continue dull. 47½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 55 for Morris Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 17½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138⅜; 11 A. M., 138½; 12 M., 138½; 1 P. M., 138⅛.

The United States Controller of the Currency gives notice to all persons holding claims against the First National Bank of New Orleans to give legal proof thereof to the Receiver. Also, that holders of circulating notes issued by said bank can obtain lawful money for the same on application to the United States Treasury. A partial hope has been entertained by some of the sufferers by this financial catastrophe that there existed a possibility for resuscitating the bank, or that by careful management the heavy losses might be materially lightened. Under different auspices and with a new directory it was deemed possible to regain for the institution somewhat of its former standing and credit; but all such hopes and projects appear to have now been abandoned.

—The New York *Herald* to-day says:—

"The railway share market has been active and buoyant to-day, and a sudden upward movement in Michigan Southern took the Stock Exchange by surprise. Some said that Commodore Vanderbilt was at the bottom of it in order to oust the Keep party from the management of the road, and others spoke mysteriously of a contemplated consolidation embracing old Southern; but the probabilities are that neither of the causes referred to have anything to do with the present rise, and that it is wholly of Wall street origin. Certain brokers and professional speculators were saddled with a large amount of the stock prior to the last election, and having met with a disappointment then they have since been biding their time. Meanwhile the earnings of the road have been decreasing, and responsible parties well acquainted with its position have sold it 'short' on the facts of the case. The present bulls in the stock watched this bear movement in it and have now ventured to show their hand, and their object is to force the bears to 'corner' their contracts at a loss, by buying from them, and at the same time get the street to buy it on speculation for a rise. If we are not mistaken, some of those who were prominently associated with the Prairie du Chien 'corner,' are prime movers in this attempt to galvanize old Southern into activity, and twist the shorts in the good old style of previous years. Whether they will succeed or not, however, is an open question. If they do, they will deserve all they make; but the contest is one of no consequence at all to the public. The sympathy of the street is with the bulls more than the bears, but it matters not which side wins, in the long run.

"The condition affecting the market are more favorable to a rise than to a fall. The crops promise to be abundant, although the rain of the last eighteen hours is not favorable to them, and the apprehensions of monetary stringency in consequence of the preparations of the national banks for their quarterly returns on the 1st proximo are likel to prove ill-founded. This last is the immediate source of the upward impulse the stock market has just received. Loans are made freely to the Stock Exchange at six per cent., and there are not a few transactions at five where the amounts are large, while on Government paper five is the general rate. The supply of first-class commercial paper is so light that the banks have to rely upon stock houses for the employment of their funds, and the latter passes at 6½@7 per cent., while the second grade is quoted at 8@9. The bulls in stocks are emboldened by this favorable aspect of the money market, and avail themselves of the opportunity to discount a demand from the public later in the season, pending which they will make as much capital as possible out of the existing "short" interest. On the Stock Exchange, nevertheless we have as yet only a brokers' market, and the bulls must bear in mind the danger of counting chickens before they are hatched."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U S 7-30s Au.....106⅝
$200 do...Jy.....c 106¾
$300 do...Jy.....c 106¾
$50 5-20s '65 cp...Jy.. 111
$400 City 6s, New.....100
$6000 Sun & Erie 7s.....95
20 sh C & Am R.....132½
100 sh C & Al prf.....29½
300 sh Cata Pf.....pc. 27½
4 sh Mech Bk.....31½
6 sh Norrist'n R.....65
40 sh Penna R.....62¼
5 sh Phila & Tr..b5. 132
15 sh Union Bk.....c. 63¾
100 sh Read R.....s60. 54⅜
do.....s60. 54⅜
do.....s60. 54⅜
do.....s60. 54⅜
100 do.....s60. 54⅜
100 do.....54⅜
100 do.....s5. 54⅜
100 do.....54⅜
100 do.....c. 54⅜
300 do.....54⅜

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Sheridan.

From the Tribune.

The *Times* thinks Sheridan is dreadfully insubordinate by reason of his despatch to Grant. The language is "very unusual and extraordinary," and the *Times* remembers no "parallel to it in recent military history." It sees more temper in Sheridan "than is becoming the position he holds," and thinks the people would "prefer to await the legitimate and regular action of Congress to correct the evils, rather than permit individual officers to reject the authority of their superiors and execute the law according to their own judgment and wishes."

We understand how the *Times* would wish to break down Sheridan, just as we understand how the *World* is trying to break down Sickles. These Generals are doing their work too well not to be assailed by journals which have no sympathy with the work, and would rather not see it done. In the case of Sheridan, the *Times* is especially unjust. It presents Sheridan in the light of disobeying orders, and traversing the decision of the President. Yet, in reading Sheridan's letter, we find he received no orders. He was asked "to extend the registration," unless "he had some good reasons to the contrary," and he gives his reasons, which seem to us very good:—1. That he had given the city two and a half months. 2. That there were no more to register. 3. That he did not feel warranted in keeping up boards, at large expense, to suit new issues coming in at the eleventh hour. 4. Stanbery's order "practically in registration is opening a broad, macadamized road for perjury and fraud." 5. He began his work six months before anybody else. After giving these reasons, which were asked by his superior officer, he expresses a regret that he should differ with the President, and says that if his reasons are not good enough, he will obey the President's orders, adding, "I would do it at once, but the President's telegram was conditional, and there is sufficient time left to issue the necessary orders."

What is there in this to invite the severe attack of the *Times*? Sheridan's letter is respectful, frank, prompt, loyal to his commanders. Where is the "absolute insubordination?" He receives a conditional order, to be obeyed unless there are "good reasons," and he states them like a soldier and a man. The "insubordination" is in daring to have any opinion but what would be agreeable to the President. Because Sheridan thinks Stanbery's opinion invites perjury and fraud, he is insubordinate! Does n't it? Is Sheridan not right in his understanding of that opinion, and may he not find confirmation of his belief in the very *Times* which now holds up its hands in horror?

We note this insidious attack upon Sheridan for a purpose. The friends of Johnson's policy intend to destroy the men upon whom the country now depends in its hour of trial. It pretends to doubt the wisdom of the Presidential interpretation, but it is quite willing to raise a clamor against an illustrious soldier for doing his duty honestly, frankly, as the people expect it to be done. It accuses him of insubordination and rudeness, and yet we find the despatch to be respectful and loyal. The truth about Sheridan is, that his despatches are never written for the President and the *Times*, but to say what he means to say. It was so last summer after the riots. Then the difficulty was avoided by a little delicate garbling and judicious elimination. There will be no more of that, and since they cannot tinker his despatches they misrepresent them.

Our New Relations with Mexico—Diplomacy and "Old Clo'."

From the Herald.

Mr. Seward, in his speech at Boston, entered into a conditional engagement to give the people of the United States "possession of the American continent." Not in war, of course; we have had enough of that. Nor does Mr. Seward's genius lie in that line. He means to acquire the continent by diplomacy or purchase, and he had his eye on Otterbourg—Marcus Otterbourg, our bran-new Minister to the Mexican republic. Evidently this is the significance of the new appointment. With these views it is not necessary that our Minister to Mexico should be a statesman or a man of political sagacity or ability. There is no policy to carry out—only a purchase to make—and, therefore, all we want is a commercial agent. Otterbourg is the man—a shrewd trader, clearly, since he has driven his bargains so well with Mr. Seward that he is now employed to drive Mr. Seward's bargains with others. Otterbourg is a member of that financiering race whose bargains have been memorable since the day of the thirty pieces of silver. His ancestors and brethren have thriven in all lands where humanity, having reached the civilization of the tailor, have fallen upon the inevitable corollary of "old clothes." Indeed, some friend to this ministerial Marcus writes us that he would be more fit to buy old clothes than to make treaties. This involuntary testimony to the commercial ability of the new Minister would settle the case in any unprejudiced mind, and prove the fitness of the appointment in view of Mr. Seward's present attitude; for the Premier evidently regards Mexico as a grand jumble of very offensive "old clo'," and Marcus as just the man to buy up the lot "cheap as tirt." True, all men may not see the case in this light. There are old fogies among us—conservative fellows, with notions of dignity and such nonsense, who cannot understand a fair trade, and will, perhaps, insist upon it that the United States and Mexico are independent nations, whose diplomatic relations should be in the hands of men of understanding and sagacity. It might, indeed, be argued from this standpoint that no foreign mission is at this moment more important than the mission to Mexico, since upon it must immediately depend our relations with the neighboring republic, for whose conduct we are in a degree responsible before the world. We have no outstanding question with foreign countries, save only the Alabama claims, that may involve so much as our relations with the Mexican republic; and to adjust these relations nicely—to require of Mexico such a course and such conduct as would not dishonor republican government, and would justify in its result the grand position we have taken against European intervention in American affairs—a position that relieved Mexico of the presence of a French army—to arrange all this on a satisfactory basis might have put to the test the best abilities of the deepest thinkers in the country. Not only did the mission seem to call for the appointment of one of our ablest men—for a man of vigorous intellect and energetic character—but the country expected that only such a man would be named for the place. Mr. Campbell's appointment did not satisfy the country, even though he seemed to be fastened round the neck of General Sherman; and when that remarkable party was started the Mexican mission was far less important than it is now—and now we have Otterbourg.

The State Department groans for a man fit to represent the country at a very important point, and Otterbourg is brought forth. He is either the sum of the diplomatic ability of the nation, or our relations with the neighboring republic have taken the shape of a straight financial transaction, and Mexico is to be bought up. On which foot do we stand? Is Marcus a great genius, or are our Mexican relations on the old clothes basis? There are many reasons why Mexico might be justly treated as "old clo'," and bought and sold, and, may be, even washed; are there any why Marcus should be regarded as a great man? Only one fact is known of his career as Consul in Mexico. He was up to the ears in the game of securing the recognition of the empire by the United States. He has a friend who has denied this; but the statement is true, and it may be that Marcus does not let all his friends into his little games. Does the new Minister owe his appointment to his success in the games played between Mr. Seward and the empire? Is it a reward? If not, what is it? Who can solve this diplomatic mystery? In the meantime, while the country waits for the solution, wouldn't be well if Mr. Seward should cut short his oratorical pilgrimage, hurry to Washington, and rack his brain to see if he cannot some way improve upon this appointment?

The Extra Session—Its Effect on Business and Finance.

From the Times.

The course of gold is upward. There has been no sudden rise, and no visible excitement, either as its cause or consequence. And yet the fact that the movement is in the direction of higher values is a circumstance too significant to be overlooked by those who would correctly estimate the financial and business prospects of the country.

The tendency might be fairly supposed to be the other way. The influence of the Treasury, so far as it is understood, is rated on the side of greenback appreciation. There is no heavy drain of gold for exportation. The condition of the London money market, the remarkable rise in English securities, and the reported eagerness to purchase United States bonds, are considerations which make it morally certain that whatever balance may be against us in foreign trade will for the present be adjusted with bonds, not gold. The crops, too, wear an aspect that gives no encouragement to gold gambling. The grain harvest promises everywhere to be bounteous, and the cotton crop gives signs of a yield that will restore comparative prosperity to many portions of the South. In all probability, therefore, we shall shortly send abroad products that will turn the current of specie hitherward, and effectually remove the only conceivable source of commercial apprehension as to the price of gold.

For the present movement in its price, then, we must seek for an explanation outside of ordinary business considerations. And there is no difficulty in determining where to find it. The only lever that has for months past been available to speculators in gold is of a political nature. They have professed reliance upon the disposition of Congress to circumvent yet more effectually the efforts of Mr. McCulloch in favor of contraction. Some of them have affirmed a belief in the likelihood of further issues of national bank currency, and all have operated on the hypothesis that the existing inflation will be continued. These views have imparted all the life which the gold market has recently possessed, and have prevented the steady decline that would otherwise have been inevitable.

An extra session of Congress will help these speculative views immensely. From the moment that it became probable, an unsettled feeling has been discernible in the transactions of the gold room, and now that it is a certainty, we may look for renewed speculation. Whether the anticipations of speculators be or be not realized is, for their passing purposes, a matter of no concern. It is enough that a period of excitement at Washington is at hand, and there will be no escape from its baneful influence while the session continues.

The calculation is, that if a quorum be obtained on the 3d of July there will be little difficulty in frustrating the efforts of those who would limit the work of the session to the amendment of the Reconstruction acts. The more moderate Republicans will undoubtedly endeavor to restrict the session to the few days that will be required for the performance of this specific task. But there are other members who are resolved if possible to extend the session, and reopen the vexatious questions which jeopardize the stability of business and expose finance to the vicissitudes of gambling.

A Washington despatch to our neighbor, the *Tribune*, reports a purpose in radical quarters to induce Speaker Colfax to "announce the Committees immediately, so as to be able to go right to work." What work? The removal of doubts and misapprehensions concerning reconstruction? The making sure of reconstruction according to the will of Congress and against the will of the President? Doubtless these points will receive attention. But the work referred to in the radical despatch is of another sort. Impeachment and the overthrow of Secretary McCulloch's present financial policy are the great cards to be played. And mark the confession which accompanies the announcement! "Those who are in favor of a long session say if once a quorum is obtained the session will be kept up long enough to settle definitely the question of impeachment." At any rate the attempt will be made so to prolong the session, that time shall be afforded for the agitation of the various extreme projects which endanger the prosperity of the country and the unity of the Republican party.

Every intelligent business man knows what the effect of such a session will be upon trade and finance. Were the former in a thriving condition, and the latter endowed with the firmness which springs from well-founded confidence, the contingencies of ignorant and reckless legislation would excite uneasiness. In existing circumstances, however, more than uneasiness will be created by the policy which is now unblushingly proclaimed. With trade already depressed and many branches of industry paralyzed, the effect of radical agitation on the currency question—affecting as it will all values—must be disastrous. And with timidity as the chief characteristic of capital, what but alarm and difficulty can attend the continuance in session of members leagued together to carry out plans which are not one whit more iniquitous than open repudiation?

Imagine, moreover, the effect on business, on the price of gold, and the value of all securities, of a session prolonged "to settle definitely the question of impeachment." The movement would be exceedingly injurious, though no anxiety were felt in regard to President Johnson's successor. The mere mooting of a proposition to carry partisanship to the point of personal conflict with the Executive would not benefit the public credit anywhere. But who can estimate the result, in a business or financial sense, of a combination formed, not simply to remove Mr. Johnson, but to put Mr. Wade in his place? Who can measure the impression that will be produced at home or abroad by the protracted discussion of a scheme designed to elevate to the Executive chair a man who has pledged himself to demand a more equal distribution of property, and the enrichment of the laborer by acts of Congress?

These are inquiries which every man who has anything to lose should try to answer frankly and in time. At such a period, in the presence of possibilities so evidently fraught with peril, none should be indifferent. We hear that fears are expressed among the merchants and moneyed men of this city, and advices from Washington speak of letters received there, urging the avoidance of all questions save that of reconstruction. Something more than individual suggestion or remonstrance is needed, however, to thwart the plans of mischief-makers. Congress needs to be reminded of the fact that the country cannot safely endure an agitation that would sacrifice the interests of trade, and shake the balance of finance, at the bidding of a malignant and insatiate partisanship.

What is the Republican Party Purpose?

From the World.

Congress reserves to itself the full and unrestricted right of judgment whenever a State presents itself for admission to the Union. * * Certain conditions and precedents are laid down in laws. These must be met. But beyond these conditions Congress must be satisfied also that the people of the proposed States respectively are, and are likely to be, loyal to the Union by decisive and trustworthy majorities.

There must be co-operation upon the principles which prevail in the North, and to which the Republican party is fully committed.

The negroes, on their side, cannot hesitate to support the party and principles by whose labors and influence their redemption has been accomplished.—*From the Address of the Congressional Republican Committee.*

There are just two objects—alternative—that every Republican, crystalloid or colloid, radical or conservative, keeps steadily in view—the protracted exclusion of the Southern States; or the constraining them to organize "decisive and trustworthy (Republican) majorities." Let the ten Southern States appear at Washington with Republican majorities, and there would no more be obstacles in the way of their readmission to every Federal function than there are hindrances in the path of omnipotence. Every impediment would be melted before them. Confiscation would be a bugbear for babes, and amnesties and pardons would be so cheap that nobody would take the trouble to procure them. Let the Southern States appear at Washington not with Republican majorities, and their exclusion is inevitable until after the Presidential election; unless the North itself refuses to permit these desperate politicians to gamble longer with the prosperity and unity of the country. For these politicians are equally ruined whenever the South returns to swell the Democratic minority into a majority, or whenever the North recovers its senses; and they but make a cool calculation of chances when, foreseeing ruin inevitable by one or the other course, they reckon upon the longest postponement of that ruin. "Decisive and trustworthy (Republican) majorities" would save them; for these they have worked desperately, but without an assurance of success. Shut up to defeat from the North or defeat from the South, Republicanism plays desperately to keep the South out of the Presidential election—which would be defeat, prompt, immediate, and certain—preferring a struggle, a four years' lease of power at any rate if they succeed, with the hope in the struggle that the tide of fanaticism has not entirely ebbed, and that their possession of nearly every State and the Federal Government will carry them through.

The success of the Republican party at the South would never have been dreamed of, except through the negro vote. Therefore, a constitutional principle which no man of any party ever before disputed—the right of every State to distribute the franchise to its own citizens—was deliberately overridden by them, and the suffrage forced out of State control and into the negro's hands by Federal power. The experiment turned out less well than was expected. Negroes in the cities were more or less to be humbugged by radical emissaries, but not the most intelligent among them, nor the negro of the rural districts. Therefore, a more extensive disfranchisement of white votes than had at first been provided for in the Military Depotism bill was found necessary to the organizing of "decisive and trustworthy (Republican) majorities," and that more extended disfranchisement has been sought in every possible way. False reports have been circulated by the press, by some of the generals and their subordinates in command, and constant efforts made by the Freedmen's Bureau officers to keep white Southern men from the polls who have a right to go there even under the law of Congress. Attorney-General Stanbery's opinion—a mere plain, unstrained interpretation of the law—was likely to enlarge the white vote up to the limits permitted by the Military bill, which would have been fatal to the organizing of "decisive and trustworthy (Republican) majorities"—therefore Attorney-General Stanbery's opinion was pounced upon by the more rabid and reckless radicals as a pretext for a July session. The opposition to a July session comes only from those who believe that harsher exclusions added to the Military bill will alienate more Republican votes at the North than it shuts out white opposition votes at the South. When Congress meets in the July session the failure or the success of every item of proposed legislation may be infallibly forecast by anybody who will simply consider its bearings on the alternative we have named—the protracted exclusion of the Southern States—or the constraining them to organize "decisive and trustworthy (Republican) majorities."

This, indeed, we should not have thought it necessary to reiterate, but that it has been denied with some effrontery by the *Tribune;* for the Republican Congressional Committee distinctly avowed their purpose—at a moment when everybody was regarding the Reconstruction bill as a finality, and when no honest man was looking for such an utterly shameless piece of Republican perfidy as its alteration—avowed in their published address that compliance with the bill's requirements would not insure admission—avowed that other terms might, would, and should be demanded as the conditions of union—avowed that the organization of decisive, trustworthy, and permanent Republican majorities was the only hope of the Southern States which desired to recover their place in the Union.

The country seems just now to enjoy seeing these pearls of great price made the stake of desperate political gamblers, and the restoration of the Union subordinated to the interest of a set of politicians feeding fat upon Federal power. Nobody can say the country nay. It must do what it will with its own, and whoever therefore puts a joyful faith in the fact that the mills of God at the last grind exceeding small, must adjust his expectations to the fact that they also grind somewhat slowly.

Mumbo-Jumbo Redivivus.

From the World.

For a long period his Imperial Majesty the Emperor and Apostolic King of Austria has refrained from a formal coronation as the equally Apostolic King of Hungary. His wisdom in thus refraining is strikingly manifest when we read the performances consequent upon his folly in yielding at last and consenting to be formally crowned. Herbert Spencer, like a very sharp philosopher as he is, and a remorseless, traces the senseless ceremonials with which all the kingly observances abroad are covered, and beneath which real royalty is smothered, to Mumbo-Jumbo. Dr. Russell's account of the elaborate ceremonies attending the late coronation makes the whole performance every whit as ludicrous as the stories of the parades of the Kings of Ashango and Ashantee, at the head of their four thousand wives, their eight thousand umbrellas, and a train of prisoners and paroquets, monkeys and missionaries, in the rear. We have printed Russell's report as an offset to the legitimate dramatic criticism upon the Japanese genuflections and gymnastics at the Academy of Music. To begin, there was a procession of Imperial Royal pages in cocked hats, knee-breeches, and silk stockings, mounted; of Knights of the Golden Fleece, mounted; of the Court Purveyor, "in a glory of finery," mounted; and of many other mountebanks, all mounted, the like of which can be seen nowhere outside of Franconi's, or some other man's hippodrome in Paris. Arriving at the church, the King, with the assistance of the Lord High Chamberlain, was dismounted and immediately placed himself, with still further assistance, at the head of a second procession. The Barons of the Realm carried the crown jewels; Count Andrassy carried the crown of St. Stephen; the Ban of Croatia carried the globe; the Judex Curiæ carried the sceptre; the Tavernicus carried the pyx; the Royal Hungarian Cupbearer carried the sword of state; the Royal Hungarian Lord Chamberlain carried the cross; the Emperor, having nothing else to carry, carried himself with dignity; while the Court Purveyor, who is also, *ex officio*, a member of the Golden "Fleece," reckoned up the royal procession, put down two hundred, and carried twenty to his private account. These were the "carryings on" usually mentioned in connection with such performances. When the high altar was reached the genuine Mumbo-Jumboism began. The King laid aside his pelisse, his kalpack, his sabre, his meerschaum, and his pocket copy of "Complete Etiquette," and he was then copiously oiled from head to foot to enable him to go through any bore that might subsequently be presented. He was then assaulted with about four hundred lines of Latin. Then he knelt down, and the reporter cautiously says he "seemed to pray." Thereafter he lay prostrate, at full length, on his face. Then he arose. Then the Primate, "standing on his right," on his right leg, probably, laid the sword of St. Stephen on the King's head. "And then the King, standing erect, and turning his face to the people, drew the ancient blade, and with vigorous hand made the steel flash in the light, as he cut first in front, then to the left, according to tradition. This is according to the report; but if the dramatic critics are right, it is not according to the tradition; it is "one up and two down," the orchestra playing as fast as fiddles and swords can fly, and the gallery shouting an approving "hi, hi!" More Mumbo-Jumboism; more prostrations and contortions, not only by the King, but by the Queen, and the coronation ceremonies were finished. It is not surprising that the King should so long have declined to be crowned; nor is it wonderful that there should be a general desire in Europe to wipe out any quantity of small kingdoms whose customs and traditions entail so much Mumbo-Jumboism to the nineteenth century; and if this ceremonial is the climax to American sympathy for Kossuth and Deak, our sympathy, to say nothing of our money, was thrown away.

GAS STOVES FOR
COOKING AND HEATING,
BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.

THE JAR!

The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing Flexible Cap CARLISLE JAR.

THE REPEATING LIGHT,
PRICE, 75 CENTS.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.
"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose o Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 5 15

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1735 CHESNUT STREET,
5 28 PHILADELPHIA

Old Rye Whiskies.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,
(Below the Girard House).

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store
A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm2m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1 1p

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of
MANTLE CLOCKS,
Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26

JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 3 16

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S, HOWARD & CO.'S, And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
5 13 SOLID SILVER-WARE

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.
JUST ISSUED.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.
Can be manufactured very low.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 19 1m NO. 1031 BROWN STREET.

REMOVED.
OUR BEDDING STORE
IS REMOVED
FROM THE OLD STAND TO
No. 11 South NINTH Street.
5 27 R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

INSTRUCTION.
THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 719 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
Daily instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.
ACTUAL BUSINESS
is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful.
MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.
CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
TERMS,
Commercial Course.....$35 | Telegraphic Course.....$40
JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 2 11 mw6m

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1861. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application I. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

HOOP SKIRTS.
628 HOOP SKIRTS, HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE." 628
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 50c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 90c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 2m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
OFFER AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE
WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.
Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices.
25, 30, 35 Cents.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.
NO. 408 CHESNUT STREET
11 3m PHILADELPHIA

TOO TIMID.

You look into my face as if
You had anger in your heart;
Pray speak, and tell me if I have
In waking it a part.

You say you loved me. Ay, indeed!
You loved me as you loved your life;
And only waited time to ask
That I might be your wife.

You waited time, sir! Know that Time
Turns liquid heat to frozen cold;
Withers fair flowers and rots ripe fruit,
And changes young to old.

How should I know your love, forsooth?
Your hand was always loose and chill;
It never closed and sent through mine
A swift electric thrill.

How should I know your love, forsooth?
You never struck one fervid blow
Upon the red door of my heart;
Your knocking was too low.

How should I know your love, forsooth?
You stood too far, and never came
To let the love-fire of your eyes
Set my thoughts all aflame.

You stayed too long; another spoke
And showed his love, a costly thing;
He looked it, lived it. Now I wear
Upon this hand his ring.

If you had spoken as he spoke,
I might have answered to your claim;
But now too late. And not to me,
But you belongs the blame.

Learn wisdom, sir. A woman sees
All that a man may dare to show.
You showed me nothing. Now, good-bye;
I leave you here, and go. V. N. B.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE PENN SQUARES—THEIR PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.—Yesterday afternoon the Committees of Law, Finance, and City Property of Philadelphia Councils convened in the Mayor's Office, to consult as to the propriety of obtaining legislative enactment for the improving and building up of the Penn Square. THE EVENING TELEGRAPH some time ago gave a detailed plan on which it was proposed to proceed in the improvements. The Academy of Natural Sciences, The Library Company of Philadelphia, The American Philosophical Society, The Academy of Fine Arts, and The Franklin Institute were represented by Messrs. N. B. Browne, John Welsh, Frederick Fraley, S. V. Merrick, Edward Shippen, Henry C. Lea, and other gentlemen.

Mr. Eli K. Price favored the plan, and submitted a statement to the effect that the plan of the city of Philadelphia, as laid down by Thomas Holmes, the first Surveyor-General, and adopted by William Penn, had laid upon it five public squares, on which were no lots numbered for first purchasers; but on the eastern two were written the words "eight acres were for public uses." On the western the same words. On the centre square were the words, "Centre Square, ten acres." These were to be kept open, and not built upon. *That* not to be kept open, but to be *built upon*.

The first use made of the Centre Square was to build a Friends' meeting-house on the southwest section in 1685, then a natural forest of oaks and hickories.

On the 20th of October, 1701, the Friends' Meeting-House was yet standing on the Centre Square, as appears by William Penn's first charter of that date to the city of Philadelphia; for thereby the Proprietary granted to the inhabitants of the city, until taken in for building, the use of his vacant lands, with this proviso—"That nothing herein contained shall debar me or my heirs in time to come from fencing in all the vacant lands that lie between the Centre Meeting-House and the Schuylkill, which I intend shall be divided from the land by me allotted for the Delaware side, by a straight line along Broad street from Edward Shippen's land, through the Centre Square by (to) Daniel Pegg's land:" Franklin's Charters and Laws, 1742, p. 30; 1 Whar. R., 479.

In the spring of 1799 the Philadelphia Water Works were begun, and erected in the centre of Centre Square.

"No written deed of conveyance," continued Mr. Price, "appears to have been made by William Penn of any of the public squares to the city or State. They were but dedicated to public uses in laying out the plan of the city." Mr. Price, in concluding his statement, said that there can be no risk in respect to the public's right in the squares, for there is no dedication upon a condition to revert, and the required legislation will be so framed as to have the concurrent authority and consent of the State and the city. If it should be thought expedient to make productive of profit the two great business fronts of each of the squares, as they will become in the future, by adapting the lower story for places of business, the legislation devised will provide that the rents shall subserve the public purposes of the institutions if taken in whole or part by them; and if in part by the city, that they shall be applied to maintain or extend kindred objects of public use.

After some further discussion, adjourned.

IMPROVEMENTS.—West Philadelphia will witness very material improvements this season. The erection of ten dwellings on Walnut street, west of Thirty-fourth, has been commenced, and it is in contemplation to build sixteen more on the same street. All of these will be first-class houses. A handsome dwelling, to be 26 by 96 feet, is to be erected on Walnut street, east of Fortieth, and preparations are being made for the building of six dwellings on Ludlow street. At Twentieth and Tioga streets two fine houses are to be put up, one of which is to be occupied by a store on the first floor, and a public hall on the second floor; the other will be used as a dwelling. The sizes of these are—fronts 22 and 26 feet, depths 98 and 75 feet.

In the city proper, among the improvements about to be made, the following are deserving of mention:—A church is to be erected on the southwest corner of Hancock street and Susquehanna avenue, which is to have a front of 60 feet, and to be 90 feet in depth, the material to be brick. It is designed for the worship of a Roman Catholic congregation. A chapel is to be erected at Twelfth and Oxford streets, to be 36 by 68 feet, and one story high. On the southwest corner of Tenth and Market streets a storehouse is to be put up for Messrs. Ellis & Co., druggists, which will have a front of 22 feet on Market street, and be 109 feet deep. It will be four stories in height, with a French style of roof. This will add very much to the appearance of the neighborhood, lately improved by the erection of a handsome storehouse for Messrs. French, Richards & Co., on the northwest corner of Tenth and Market streets.

FIRE.—Last evening, about 11½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in the glue and curled-hair manufactory of Kessler & Delaney, at the S. E. corner of Hancock and Jefferson streets. The flames were found consuming the floor immediately over the boilers, and had already charred the joists. Had it not been for the prompt discovery, we would have had a very disastrous conflagration to record. The factory is in a very thickly settled neighborhood, with cotton factories and dwellings roundabout; is four-and-a-half stories high, and extends from its forty-feet front on Hancock street along Jefferson to Mascher. The damage is small.

DIRECTORS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fire Department, officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows:—President, Samuel S. Stone, Delaware Engine Company; Vice-Presidents, Samuel B. Savin, of the Northern Liberty Engine Company, and George W. Dull, of the Resolution Hose Company; Treasurer, Lewis S. Rush, Friendship Engine Company; Secretary, T. W. Blake. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and request that the police ropes may be promptly brought to fires, and used whenever necessary.

MALICIOUS CONDUCT.—Last night, two men named Frederick Swartz and George Wightman, residing in Broad street, above Turner's lane, were held in $2000 bail each, by Alderman Fitch, to answer the charge of attacking the private residences of Mary Kelly and Mary Jones, at Fifteenth and York streets, yesterday, and maliciously stoning the premises and committing an assault and battery, with, as is alleged, an attempt to kill. The defendants offered no plea in extenuation, and the attack is said to have been entirely unprovoked.

RAZED TO THE GROUND.—Yesterday, the walls of the American Theatre were pulled down, in order to prevent accidents. Mr. Fox, the proprietor of the establishment, proposes to rebuild upon the site of the old theatre, and an architect is now engaged in preparing the drawings for the new structure.

—A great deal of fun is poked at the married men who made such queer excuses to attend the great prize-fight near Washington. The *Star* of that city says a Baltimore councilman, who got leave of absence from his spouse (a lady of much force of character), on pretense of having to come to Washington to see some coast survey plans for the improvement of the Baltimore Basin, and whose name, unfortunately, got into the papers, has not yet dared to return to his domestic circle, it is said, but is waiting in Washington until a pardon can be negotiated.

—Elegant and Consequential Lady—"I won't go, except in a ladies' car; the regulations oblige you to have one, and you shall." Accommodating Superintendent—"Certainly, madam, certainly. I'll order one immediately; but that baby in your arms can't go in it, madame. It must stay in the gentlemen's car; it is a male."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 29	MOON RISES	0 34
SUN SETS	7 33	HIGH WATER	8 09

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
W Metropolis	Southampton	New York	June 5
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	June 7
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	June 8
Wm. Penn	London	New York	June 8
Union	Southampton	New York	June 11
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	June 12
Fulton	Havre	New York	June 12
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	June 15
Russia	Liverpool	New York	June 15
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Teutonia	Hamburg	New York	June 15

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Weser	New York	Bremen	June 27
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	June 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	June 29
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	June 29
Achilles	New York	Antwerp	June 29
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 3

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	June 27
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 29
Tioga	N. Orleans	Philadelphia	June 29
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	June 29
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	July 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 2
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 2
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 6
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Emma Bacon, Case, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr A. May, May, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, New Bedford, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Ship Tamerlane, Curtis, 47 days from Bremen, with mdse. and 401 passengers to L. Westergaard & Co. Had four deaths and two births on the passage. 6th inst., on the Virgin Rocks, spoke fishing schrs May Queen and Sarah Hill, of Orland, Me.; also, schr Grapeshot, of Bucksport, Me., all well, and requested to be reported.
Schr Mary Ellen, Thomas, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr A. May, May, from Boston, in ballast to Wannemacher & Co.
Schr M. Monroe, Monroe, from Rockland, with ice to captain.
Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.
Schr D. Faust, Lord, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr F. A. Sawyer, Reed, from Calais, via Delaware City, in ballast to captain.
Schr E. F. Meany, Clark, from Portland, in ballast to captain.
Schr Emma Bacon, Case, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. H. Marvill, Quillin, 3 days from James river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Steamer May flower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Athena, Wask, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Ship Admiral, Haesloop, hence, at Bremen 9th inst.
Ship Wyoming, Burton, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, was seen 4th inst., lat. 42 45, lon. 45 10.
Steamship Virginia, Snyder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 23d inst.
Barque Jenny, Henrico, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Danish Princess, Baker, hence, at Queenstown 5th inst.
Barque G. Palmer, Yeamon, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Anna, Bruns, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, sailed from Hampton Roads 24th inst.
Schr Buckeye, Starr, hence, at Norfolk 23d inst.
Schr S. Washburn, Williams, hence, at Dighton 23d instant.
Schr W. Howe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hampton Roads 24th inst.
Schrs Wave Crest, Young, and A. Pharo, Shourds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 22d inst.
Schrs H. M. Baxter, T. L. Miller, and D. Davidson, hence, at New London 23d inst., the two last for Boston.
Schr Maria, Fleming, hence, at Norwich 22d inst., and sailed same day to return.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, hence, at Danvers 19th inst.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 23d inst.
Schrs A. Hugel, Robinson; Gettysburg, Smith; and M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Newburyport 21st instant.
Schrs J. H. Wainwright, Morris, and C. S. Carstairs, Price, hence, at Boston 24th inst.
Schrs A. Downing, Taylor; J. M. Flanagan, Shaw; A. Edwards, Somers; and Trade Wind, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 22d inst.
Steamer New York, Marshall, hence, at Alexandria 23d inst.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The French Government has given notice that a new light has been established 550 yards SE by E. ¼ E. from the present light on the point Grouin du Cou, at the entrance of Pertuis Breton.
The light is a fixed white light, elevated 96 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of ten miles.
The tower is stone, 46 feet high, and is in lat. 46 20¼, lon. 1 28 W. of Greenwich.
All bearings are magnetic. Variation 20¼ degrees westerly in 1867.
By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, May 21, 1867.

Official information has been received at this office that, from and after the 1st day of August, 1867, the existing Flash Light on Gannet Rock, in the Bay of Fundy, will be replaced by one of the fourth order Holophotal system.
The character of the new light will be—during each minute—fixed white light, 45 seconds; eclipse, 5½ seconds; flash, 4½ seconds; eclipse, 5½ seconds—total, 60 seconds.
In consequence of the arrangements to be made for substituting the new apparatus for the old one, and necessary repairs to the lighthouse, the present light will cease to be shown from the night of Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1867, until the night of Thursday, the 1st day of August, 1867, being the time fixed for putting the new light in operation.
By order,
W. B. SHURRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., May 28, 1867.

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jenninga.
WYOMING, 550 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave or the above port on Saturday, June 29, at 3 o'clock A. M., from Arch street wharf.
Until further notice, the TONAWANDA will be withdrawn, and the WYOMING will make semi-monthly trips.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. S. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1216 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1073 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday, July 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 15 (second wharf above Spruce street).
The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port June 29.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 813 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc., etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 2, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails, RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $300 GOLD.
CITY OF CORK.....Wednesday, June 26
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, June 29
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, July 6
CITY OF DUBLIN.....Wednesday, July 10
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	33
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 227 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M. FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),
EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
First boat leaving Fairmount at 7 20 A. M.; last boat at 6 35 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6 35 P. M. 6 5 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,253 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,230 75
	Cost, $1,030,353 05.	
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $873. Estimated value	2,980 00
	Cash in Bank	$811,102 26
	Cash in Drawer	447 14
		41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph B. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Latourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $2,753,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President,
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 1231

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT.
223

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 20 MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 5, 1867, $1,763,267 32.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000
Of which amount not $300 remain unpaid at this date.
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. B. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
COLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.
Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,
THE AMERICAN KITCHEN
On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.
Also, Agents for the sale of
SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

BOILER EXPLOSIONS
GUARDED AGAINST BY USING
SHAW & JUSTICE'S
MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS
CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING
ASHCROFT'S
LOW WATER DETECTOR
PRICE $50, APPLIED.
AUG. S. BATTLES,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
67 tf NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descri

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867.

A President Declining Ego.

Those who have taken the trouble to read Mr. Johnson's late speeches must have been struck by their exceeding tameness. There is no depth of thought, no vivacity of sentiment, no felicity of language about them. They are commonplace and barren to a remarkable degree. Even in his speech upon Masonry, delivered at the great Masonic celebration in Boston—a theme and an occasion which ought to have inspired him to eloquence—there is a poverty of thought and expression absolutely painful to contemplate. The only thing, aside from himself, that seemed particularly to impress his mind, was the fact that the Masons had paraded the streets in full regalia, and nobody had *insulted* them! This seems to have been so unusual a thing in Mr. Johnson's experience, that his mind dwelt upon it. Perhaps, had he always lived in Boston, the scene of a procession quietly passing the streets without jeers would not have been so new or strange to him.

But whatever poverty of thought Mr. Johnson may exhibit upon ordinary topics, there is *one* subject upon which he never fails to have both ideas and language, and that is—*himself*. His egotism is boundless. What *he* has done, and said, and been, from alderman up—his devotion to principle, his consistency, his courage, his conscientiousness, and all his other virtues, are the themes of his never-ceasing remark. No matter what the occasion or the circumstances, his mind naturally and inevitably falls into this train of thought. In this Boston speech, for instance, there are but *four* sentences that do not contain the personal pronoun referring to himself. He tells the audience first how thankful he is for the reception accorded him. He next excuses himself for *not* addressing them, and immediately proceeds to address them at length. Next he alludes to the fact that *he* has witnessed and participated in many Masonic celebrations, in which he has heard jeers and taunts cast upon the members for appearing in their proper attire. He then adds that *he* should not have visited Boston on this occasion had it not been for the Masonic Order. Fearing, apparently, that this statement might not be fully credited, he adds that *he* came in good faith for the express purpose of witnessing the dedication of the Temple, and to give it *his* countenance and sanction. And in the next sentence he amusingly asserts that in this—that is, in going to Boston—as "in most things in which he has participated," he has first *satisfied his conscience* that he was *right*, and then "left consequences to take care of themselves." This sentence was evidently lugged in to allow Mr. Johnson to boast of his conscientiousness, not so much in this trip to Boston as in those "most things" in which he has participated. He next runs back to the idea that he had not intended to make a speech, asserting that what he had said was by way of episode. But his mind still dwelling upon himself, he evidently supposes others to be thinking of his speech-making faculties, and adds that there are some, perhaps, who would not be prepared to concede that he was "not loquacious." But he avers "I am not, as a general thing, however, very garrulous or loquacious." Started on a new tack by these remarks, but still thinking of himself, he goes on to say that what little talking he has done has been from necessity rather than from choice. But it has only been on *great* occasions that he has talked. "When truth, when principle, when my country, when the great cause of the human family was at stake, *I have spoken*." With Mr. Johnson's speeches made last summer, in his notorious swinging-round-the-circle campaign, before him, one might well suppose this passage to be ironical; but it is not. It is pure, simple egotism. It is Mr. Johnson setting himself up as the defender of truth, principle, his country, and the human family.

He next is apparently about to discuss the principles of Masonry, for he says:—"I believe that the great principles of Masonry are synonymous with the great principles of free government." But this is only half the sentence, and is merely introduced to pave the way for him to add—"and if my brothers will examine *my public career* from my advent in political life to the present time, *I think they will find that I have been true to both*." Still harping on himself, still boasting, still declining *ego!*

But he is not yet done. He next informs them that *he* is personally a stranger to Massachusetts, but still her "intimate friend and acquaintance," and that politically, when "these great principles" come up, men who understand them can act in harmony. *He* has never failed to defend the Order even in its most trying ordeals. And here he leaves the Order and swings around to the more congenial subject of himself alone. He says:—"I care not whether it is religion or politics, or both combined, in the pursuit and in support of a *correct principle* I have never hesitated to express my views. *I live for principle, I am devoted to principle*, and I take fresh courage from the demonstrations which have been made to-day," etc. And so with a fresh burst of self-laudation and self-congratulation this strange speech is brought to a close. From beginning to end, it is plain that Mr. Johnson was thinking solely of himself. The Masonic Order and its magnificent celebration were merely a string upon which he could array the shining pearls of his own assumed excellencies and virtues. Not Masonry, but Andrew Johnson, was his real topic of thought and speech.

Is this the language of true worth? Is a man whose life has been so public and yet so consistent, so devoted to truth and principle, obliged to be forever *reminding* the people of these facts? Can't they see for themselves? The very anxiety which Mr. Johnson has so constantly displays in asserting his consistency, argues a secret consciousness that he has *not* been consistent, and that the people know it. His very asseverations of innocence betray the inward sense of guilt. His protestations of devotion to principle reveal the conscious want of it. If a man's course has been consistent, straightforward, upright, honest, and patriotic, he don't need to be telling everybody of it. The people are intelligent. They know the positions that public men have held, the principles they have advocated, and the record they have made. If Mr. Johnson's present position is consistent with the one he held when nominated and elected by the Union party; if the principles he now maintains are those he then maintained; if he is the same "Moses" to the colored race now that he was, or promised to be, when he made his celebrated speech to the colored people of Nashville; if he believes now as he did when he publicly urged the confiscation of Rebel estates, and the dividing up of their vast domains; if all these things are so, the people are sufficiently intelligent to know and appreciate it, without Mr. Johnson's so constantly taking the witness-stand in his own behalf. On the other hand, if these things are not so, no amount of *palaver*, to speak plainly, on the part of Mr. Johnson will suffice to change the public judgment of his position and conduct. In the future he will consult his own dignity, as well as that of the office he holds, by exhibiting a greater reticence in regard to himself. The Presidents of the United States have generally been men of great personal dignity, and who knew how to receive those courtesies and attentions which are due to the office without thrusting their personal virtues, achievements, and records generally before the public. Let the present incumbent imitate their excellent example.

Speech of Major-General Rawlings.

General John A. Rawlings, Chief of Staff to General Grant, was called upon to deliver a speech to the citizens of Galena, Illinois, and in response addressed them at great length. The opinions of General Rawlings, even did he not hold the position he does, would be of interest, as he is a brave soldier and an able lawyer. But his close and intimate relations with the General-in-Chief give to his words a semi-official utterance from that officer. We cannot say that the contents of the address are very committal. He reviews the war and its causes, and favors *in extenso* the Constitutional amendment. Speaking of the Reconstruction bill, he says:—

"*If a State by its own wrong loses its republican form of government, the United States is in duty bound to restore it. If a State refuses protection to its citizens, the United States must afford it.* To effect these purposes has been the aim of the United States in the late contest. The Civil Rights bill resulted. The execution of this being imperfect, the Reconstruction bill followed. The object and purpose of those acts cannot be deemed unconstitutional, for they are in the nature of an execution issued by a Court upon a judgment or decree, arrived at after a full hearing. The Government being possessed of all the evidence in the case, had, as in an action at law, delivered a judgment, and upon non-compliance with a decree, a *posse comitatus*, the army, had been called in to enforce the execution. *Beyond a doubt it was necessary to use the military for this purpose, and under the Constitution* that necessity is to be, and has been, judged of by the proper authorities."

The General strongly supports the bill, and argues at length in its favor. It is not impossible that, although so intimately connected with General Grant, General Rawlings may hold views diametrically opposed to his superior. But it is much more probable that his views coincide with those of the soldier with whom he has so long served. Could the country receive a clear expression of opinion from the chief military hero of the war, it would tend to allay that uneasiness which the unsettled political condition of the country naturally creates.

Worthy of the Premier.—At Boston the following incident occurred, which reflects great credit on the dignity of the Secretary of State. Among other incidents, an old man familiarly addressed Secretary Seward, and said,—"How are you, Billy?" The Secretary responded, "Very well, thank you; how are you?" The old man replied, with much good humor and emphasis, "Bully!"

This may seem rather strange to some, but then, probably, Hamilton, Clay, Earl Derby, or Lord John Russell would have done the same thing under like circumstances.

Explicit.—Mr. Johnson's reply to a speech of welcome in Boston, returned thanks "in behalf of the people I represent." We wonder where they can be found? Probably all Mr. Johnson's constituency were along with him, for we doubt if they extend beyond his private secretaries and himself.

Speaker Colfax has written a letter calling on all the members of Congress to be in their seats on the 3d of July. To him will come a response from all those loyal Representatives who are this side of the Rocky Mountains. We consider the session an assured fact.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc., etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

SANITARIUM FOR INEBRIATES AT MEDIA, NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PATIENTS.
Apply to Joseph Parrish, M. D., on the premises, or at the office, No. 800 Arch street, Philadelphia, from 9 to 10 A. M. daily. 6 22 6t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 25, 1867.—The undersigned respectfully invite their fellow-citizens to meet at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock noon, to make arrangements for a suitable RECEPTION OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE UNITED STATES, on his return from the East.

CHAS. CAMBLOS,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
H. L. GAW,
GEO. H. ASHTON,
T. B. PETERSON,
MORO PHILLIPS,
S. KINGSTON McKAY,
JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO.,
WM. H. GATZMER,
JOHN HULME,
SIMON W. ARNOLD,
JOHN G. REPPLIER,
A. J. DREXEL,
GEO. W. CAMBLOS,
JOS. F. TOBIAS,
R. PATTERSON,
WM. G. MOORHEAD,
L. P. ASHMEAD,
J. EDGAR THOMSON,
R. W. RATHBUN,
HARRISON SMITH,
GEORGE K. ZIEGLER,
W. C. SWANN,
W. C. PATTERSON,
And many others. 1t

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.
A CARD.
Office Merchants' Union Express Company, No. 365 Broadway, New York, June 23, 1867.
To the Editor of the New York Herald:—
I notice in to-day's issue of your paper the statement that a suit has been commenced for an injunction against the Merchants' Union Express Company, "for a receiver of its property, on the grounds of the reckless squandering of the money of the Company, its present insolvency, and the attempt on the part of a portion of the officers of the Company to effect for their own benefit a secret and clandestine arrangement for winding up the Company."
It is not true that any suit of this character has been commenced against this Company; but a summons and complaint were yesterday served on me individually, in the City of Auburn, wherein the above charges, with many others equally false and ridiculous, were set forth.
The complaint is but a part of the tactics of the enemy, being a tissue of falsehoods, and every material allegation therein is utterly and recklessly untrue.
The proceeding, although taken in the name of an individual, is evidently instigated and controlled by the managers of the old Express monopolies, and an unscrupulous ring of stock-jobbers, who have, from the date of the organization of this Company, sought, by every device, to depreciate its stock, and shake the faith of its stockholders and the public in the value of the stock.
Believing this to be the fact, we shall interpose no obstacle to a full and complete investigation; but, on the contrary, we shall court such investigation, when we shall disprove every material allegation in the complaint, and satisfy foes as well as friends that the facts set forth in the recent report of our trustees are literally true.
So far from the company being insolvent, the fact is that it owes no debts, and never has owed any; and there has never been a day since the opening of its lines when there have not been several hundred thousand dollars in its treasury.
Its business was never more prosperous than to-day, and its receipts have rapidly increased from the date of commencement up to this time, and during the same time the receipts of the old companies have as rapidly diminished. The returns to the United States revenue officer show these facts. From them, as published it appears that the receipts of the Merchants' Union for the single month of May just passed were greater than those ever earned by any Express Company in the same time, and were within about $90,00 of the receipts of the American Express Company for the whole of last quarter, embracing January, February, and March, and for the month of March last were greater than the receipts of the United States and American Express Companies combined.
No company of its magnitude was ever managed and operated with greater care and economy.
It is running more miles of line, and doing a larger business, and is better equipped, than any other express company in the United States; and its stock is without doubt intrinsically worth far more than that of any other express company.
Touching the "secret and clandestine" arrangement referred to, it is simply ridiculous, as well as recklessly and wantonly untrue.
The complaint will be answered at once, and the case forced to a trial at the earliest day.
J. N. KNAPP,
Secretary of the Merchants' Union Express Company. 1t

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—The Fourteenth Annual Commencement for the conferring of degrees will be held in the
NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL,
BROAD Street, above SPRUCE,
EVENING OF THURSDAY, June 27,
Beginning at 8 o'clock.
Addresses will be delivered by Gen. W. McCandless, Hon. M. Russell Thayer, and his Excellency Christopher C. Cox, Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland.
Music by the Germania Orchestra.
The public are respectfully invited to attend.
ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
6 26 2t* President of Faculty.

HO! FOR CAPE MAY!—THE Brotherhood of ASBURY M. E. CHURCH having succeeded in chartering the new and regular steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, announce that their THIRD ANNUAL EXCURSION will take place (without fail) on THURSDAY next, June 27.
Every precaution has been taken to insure comfort. Five hours on the Island. Number limited to 500. Refreshments can be had on board. The boat will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 6 A. M. precisely.
Tickets, Two Dollars; Children half-price. Can be had at No. 1105 MARKET Street, No. 1018 ARCH Street, or at the boat on Thursday morning. 6 25 2t*

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Philadelphia, June 20, 1867.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the second day of July next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering an agreement for the consolidation and merger of the corporate rights, powers, franchises, and property of the Nanticoke Railroad Company with and into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and also an agreement for a similar merger of the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Company into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and of determining by a vote of the Stockholders, to be then and there taken, in person or by proxy, for the adoption or rejection of each or either of the said agreements.
JAMES S. COX,
6 21 fmwtf President.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. June 1, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manayunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.
6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.
FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS
Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from
SATURDAY, June 29,
TO
MONDAY, July 8, 1867. 6 24 1t

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
Philadelphia, May 23, 1867.
A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors.
5 28 1J29 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension, Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*.—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 25 mw 1

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4p1f

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 3, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 fmw]4p

KELLEY'S
GIFT CONCERTS.
KELLEY'S FIRST GRAND
North American Gift Concert
Is Now Positively Fixed to Take Place
AT COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY,
SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.
A CARD.—The proprietors of the North American Gift Concert, advertised to take place at the Wabash avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and postponed, have the pleasure to announce that it will take place at Cooper Institute, New York, by the earnest request of thousands of subscribers in the Middle and Eastern States, where a large share of our tickets have been sold, and that a series of Concerts will be given, to be followed in rapid succession.
The delay in its completion has been unavoidable, notwithstanding the sale of tickets has been immense and without a parallel on the continent. Under any circumstances the Concert will now be given as above stated.
500,000 VALUABLE GIFTS, VALUED AT FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS, INCLUDING $100,000 IN GREENBACKS.
For fifteen years we have been engaged in business, and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of these cities for our character for fair dealing.
In spite of every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Gift Concert will be conducted honorably, and that all the gifts advertised will be distributed fairly and to the satisfaction of our patrons.
The delay in the completion of this gigantic enterprise has been solely in the interest of the ticket-holders. This is the largest undertaking of the kind ever brought to a successful termination in the United States.
Tickets sold for Concert to take place at Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois, are good for this Concert at Cooper Institute, New York City.
A present given with every concert ticket.

1 Gift in Greenbacks			$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2,000
20	do	do	$1000 each 20,000
20	do	do	$500 each 10,000
1849 Gifts in Greenbacks, amounting to			16,000
1 Gift Residence in Chicago			5,000
400 Gold Watches, amounting to			50,000
400 Silver Watches, amounting to			21,000
And the balance, comprising Pianos, Melodeons, and other Gifts, amounting to			324,000

Making 500,000 Gifts.
A committee to be chosen by ticket holders at the first Concert will promptly distribute the presents, one to every concert ticket holder, and their report will be published in "Kelley's Weekly," with portrait and biographical sketch of the persons receiving the thirty largest gifts, and be sent to all ticket holders at once. The tickets from our numerous agents having been gathered in, persons disappointed in being unable at our principal office to obtain tickets, can now be supplied, as long as they last, by addressing us at No. 691 Broadway, New York. Tickets will be sent promptly by mail, on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.
We will send 5 tickets for $4·50; 10 for $9·00; and 20 for $17·50. Send the name of each subscriber, and their Post Office address, and town and State. Money by Draft, Post Office Order, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address all communications to A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
6 26 1t No. 691 BROADWAY, New York.

VERANDAH STRIPES.
CRIMSON, GREEN,
BLUE AND BUFF
LINEN AND COTTON
STRIPES
FOR
VERANDAHS AND AWNINGS.
ALSO,
Bobinets and Mosquito Nettings,
WITH THE PATENT UMBRELLA FRAME FOR BEDS AND CRIBS.
SHADES.
PLAIN AND GILT BORDERED,
WHITE, BUFF, AND GREEN
LINEN AND HOLLAND SHADES,
MADE AND PUT UP IN TOWN OR COUNTRY BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
6 26 10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 3 4p

FIREWORKS.
Hadfield's Great Fireworks.
EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
ROMAN CANDLES,
BENGOLAS, SKY ROCKETS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC.
To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
6 18 NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

FIREWORKS.
FIREWORKS.
A large and varied assortment of Small Works for dealers. Also, Brilliant Colored and Elegant Exhibition pieces.

PASSION FLOWERS,	SUN PIECES,
EAGLES,	GALLAPODOES,
FOURTH OF JULYS,	DIAMOND STARS,
JEWEL CROSS,	THUNDER WHEELS,
VOLCANOES,	BATTERIES, ETC.

For sale by
JOSEPH E. SMILEY,
6 25 1J4 NO. 23 S. FRONT STREET.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 21 fmwl3m

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 238 CHESNUT Street.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12we24t

WM. MOLAND & SON'S
PURE LARD,
IN TIERCES, BARRELS, AND TUBS.
FINE HAMS,
AND PROVISIONS GENERALLY.
CHESNUT STREET WHARF,
6 17 mwsim SOUTH SIDE.

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YEUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
6 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first-class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 4m4p*

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.
CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR THE SPRING OF 1867.
ON MONDAY MORNING, JULY 1,
Commencing at 10 o'clock,
McCLELLAND & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Will sell at their Store, No. 508 MARKET Street, about 2000 CASES PRIME BOOTS AND SHOES, to close consignments for the present season, when buyers of Boots and Shoes will find it to their interest to attend this sale.
McCLELLAND & CO.,
Successors to Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers,
6 24 mwf3t No. 508 MARKET Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned,
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [8 11st
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

JULY COUPONS
WANTED.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
6 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn,
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 11] Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

GOLD COUPONS
DUE JULY 1
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
6 21 20t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

REMOVAL.
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED TO THE
S. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.,
Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.
N. C. MUSSELMAN,
6 21 fmw1mrp CASHIER.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.
INQUIRE OF CURES.
Joseph Is. Founcal, No. 2117 Girard avenue.
Mrs. Bacon, No. 926 Market street, Camden.
E. A. Hughes, No. 6 4 N. Fifteenth street.
Mrs. Dunlap, No. 1350 Hewston st., 18th Ward.
Dionysius Taylor, No. 405 Taylor st., 19th Wd.
[illegible] road.
John Venlier, Rope [illegible]
Mr. Alder, No. 14 N. Nineteenth street.
Alderman Comly, Frankford.
Mrs. Gravenstine, Armat street, Germantown.
Mr. Cline, White Hall, Bridesburg.
E. Foley, Phœnixville, Chester county.
D. Wilson, Lancaster Pike, Chester Valley, and 4500 others. Neuralgia, Gout.
Dr. FITLER, one of our oldest physicians, advises gratis, daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.
OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
All communications by mail answered.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The swift new steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, will commence running to Cape May on SATURDAY, June 29, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 9 A. M., returning on Monday.
The Felton will leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the season. Fare to Cape May, $2·50, including carriage hire; Servants, $1·75; Children, $1 25.
Freight will be received until 8:30 A. M.
6 26 6t G. H. HUDDELL.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 5 31 4m4p*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE PROGRAMME OF THE GREAT GERMAN FESTIVAL.—At the *fete*—which is causing such an excitement in all the singing associations roundabout—there will be present forty-two societies from New York, with 1050 singers; seven from Baltimore, with 236; five from Newark, with 134; besides many other "Saengerbunds" not enumerated, which will swell the grand chorus of vocalists from 1420 voices to 2500 or 3000.

These visitors will be formally received on Saturday afternoon, July 13, by the German Societies of Philadelphia, who will assemble in National Guards' Hall, and proceed thence to Walnut Street wharf, and escort their guests to their quarters. A salute of ten guns will be fired.

Proceeding in grand procession to Independence Square, the Mayor will address them, and be followed with remarks by Dr. Kellner, in German.

"Welcomen," by Shuster, will then be sung by the Philadelphia Societies.

The order for the day following will be (for a number of the societies), an excursion down the Delaware, while arrangements will be made for the pleasure and comfort of the other associations, which will be duly announced.

On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, a rehearsal will be held at the Academy of Music, for the monster concert to be held in the evening. The orchestra will be chosen upon the score of general ability and musical excellence, and will contain all the eminent instrumentalists of Philadelphia.

The associated singers of New York will sing the hymn, "Herder," and the Baltimoreans the twenty-fourth Psalm. Both these are grand compositions. The "Harmonie," by Tschirsch, the hymn "Hell der Gottin des Gesanges" ("Hail to the Gods of Song"), by Krebs, and the immortal "Hallelujah Chorus" of Handel, will be sung by the grand chorus of twenty-five hundred voices.

Beautiful selections will be sung by the following societies for the three prizes—consisting of a banner, silver goblet, and flag streamer:—The Colonia, Liederkranz, Mozart Verein, Beethoven Maennerchor, Harmonia, and Quartette Club, of New York; Arion, of Bay Ridge City; Eintracht, of Newark; Liederkranz, of Baltimore; Deutscher Saengerbund, of Buffalo; Saengerbund, of Brooklyn; and Quartette Club, of Hoboken.

The committee appointed to award the prizes are Messrs. Gaertner, Fischer, Kunzer, Heinemann, and Hartman.

Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, a grand procession will be formed on York avenue, the right resting on Green street, and extending to Fourth and Arch streets. The National Guard Regiment will head the procession, which will proceed to Washington Retreat, where an address will be delivered in English by District Attorney William B. Mann.

FIFTH STREET MARKET, LATE EASTERN MARKET.—This splendid Market House, after going through many changes of proprietorship, has at last fallen into the right hands. The butchers and dealers, who have been occupants during the various changes for the last seven years, having purchased it from Mr. John Rice, and established a company under a charter from the Legislature, called the Fifth Street Market Company, and under the management of their worthy President, Mr. G. Schiedt, bids fair to become a permanent institution, and one of the finest markets in our city or country. It is in one general aspect different from all other markets, in that it is an every day market, instead of having but two days in the week.

The Company are effecting important changes and improvements in and around the building, both for comfort, convenience, and use. The unsightly gallery inside, which has obstructed the light from the southern sky, is removed to give increased light and air to the occupants. Ranstead place is to be opened into Fifth street, and the fish market there located is removed to within the building in the eastern end of the market-house, where the fittings up of magnicent marble-top stalls, and other appendages agreeing therewith, make it handsome in appearance and convenient in its arrangements for fish purposes, besides being supplied with a sufficiency of water—making it one of the best arranged fish markets in our country.

The opening of Ranstead Place as a street will be of very great convenience to the business portion of our city in that quarter, as well as to the farmers attending the market. The dangerous platform or footway on Merchant street is being rapidly filled up, and in a short time some nine or ten feet of it will be added to widen the street, so that persons in wagons or vehicles of any description may enter and retire without inconvenience, as their wishes or business necessities may require. There will be a corrugated iron covering over the sidewalk in front of Fifth street, and will be continued along the whole length of the building on Merchant street.

It is the design of the Company to open the whole market for business purposes on Monday next, July 1, a portion having been separated, or cut off, for the last two years and a half. Persons desirous of renting stalls have an opportunity now of selecting a good location. Farmers will find the Fifth Street Market a place of ready sale for the rich products of their farms, and they are cordially invited to participate in the benefits.

The officers of the Fifth Street Market Company are:—G. Schiedt, President; L. Shuster Boraef, Treasurer; J. M. Robbins, Secretary; Directors—Charles D. Partridge, James L. Brown, Samuel Greer, and George M. Roth, Jr.; Superintendent, N. P. Buckley.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WYOMING.—This steamer, under command of Captain Catharine, arrived at this port from Savannah this morning, with a full freight list, and the following passengers:—

Captain R. M. McClellan; Captain D. Waldhauer, Miss Rosalia Amram, Mrs. Simon Gerstman, Mrs. Frances A. Biddle, Mrs. Jane M. McCrabb, Miss Fannie E. Perkins, Miss Mary R. Davis, Miss Maria Harold, Miss Rosa Winkler, Mrs. William Lattimore, nurse, and two children, C. M. Holst, Mr. Sclater, Henry Jones, Mrs. McNulty, Miss M. Shudy, Miss S. Shudy, John B. Muller, E. K. Hill, A. H. Robinson, E. F. Gowdy, William Harold, Miss B. Conway, three children, W. L. Humphries, W. G. Knott, and four on deck.

A BURGLAR.—Sidney Kelley, at a late hour last night, committed burglary by robbing the dwelling of Mr. McKenna, No. 625 Shippen street, of a large amount of wearing apparel. He gained access to the building by a manœuvre common to burglars of the second class, in forcing off the heavy shutters from a rear window. This morning he was trying to dispose of his ill-gotten gains at the various shops of "shylock" individuals on South street, when he was taken in custody by an officer of the Third District. Alderman Morrow committed him to answer.

THE STOCKTON FAIR, STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, AND CONCERTS.—This Fair will close on Saturday night, when all articles remaining unsold will be disposed of at a very low figure. The array of useful and fancy articles is very fine, and the strawberries and cream of the best. Each afternoon and evening a favorite Glee Club of Philadelphia will enliven the Fair with a fine selection of popular music. The Kaighn's Point Ferry boat will convey persons to within a few squares of the Stockton P. E. Chapel. We would advise all who are fond of strawberries and cream to visit this festival.

A NEW FAST FREIGHT LINE.—The North Pennsylvania Railroad have just perfected arrangements to forward freight, delivered at their depot, S. E. corner of Front and Noble streets, before 5 P. M., to Wilkesbarre, Mt. Carmel, Mahanoy City, and other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valley, before 11 o'clock A. M. the succeeding day. Mr. Ellis Clark, agent, will give all the desired information.

DAMAGE BY THE STORM.—The bridge over the South river, near Amboy, New Jersey, was washed away by the storm last night, and the Southern and Western mails are detained at South Amboy. These will be shipped to New York and sent over by the through line to Washington, arriving here this afternoon.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING, at the Sailors' Home, No. 422 South Front street, this evening. Good speakers and good music. Rev. Phineas Stowe, of Boston, will be there, and other champions of the cause. We advise all temperance men and women to be present.

FOR THE SANSOM STREET SUFFERERS.—Thomas T. Mason, Treasurer of the Home Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of $5 from Mrs. M. A. G., and $50 from Ebenezer M. E. Church.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—We would call especial attention to the card of the Merchants' Union Express Company in another column. The Philadelphia public will see in it something to their advantage.

THE RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON—PRELIMINARY MEETING.—Yesterday a meeting of the Assessors, Collectors of Internal Revenue, Custom House and Post Office officers, the Director of the Mint, and the heads of the various Government departments in this city, held a meeting in a room over the Post Office, for the purpose of taking action in reference to extending an invitation to President Johnson to visit this city on his return from Boston. General Meade was called to the chair.

An animated discussion took place as to the propriety of the office-holders extending an invitation, and it was decided that it was the prerogative of the city authorities. It was the general impression that they had no right to take any initiatory steps, and hence a Committee was appointed to co-operate with any body of citizens who would meet and take action upon the matter.

General Meade stated that in the event of an invitation being extended, all the troops at his command—the marines—would be called out, and he would extend an invitation to the volunteers to participate. The meeting was entirely colloquial, and the above is a synopsis of what took place.

A meeting of the Committee took place this morning at Messrs. Drexel's, and a call issued, which will be found on the fourth page of to-day's EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE STEAMSHIP LINE TO SAVANNAH.—The following complimentary notice has been handed to us for publication:—

ON BOARD STEAMER WYOMING, DELAWARE BAY, Tuesday evening, June 25, 1867.—We, the undersigned passengers by the steamship Wyoming, from Savannah to Philadelphia, take this means of expressing our admiration for the seamanship and courtesy of Captain J. W. Catharine, commanding, and of the ship's officers and crew, during the voyage just closing. Also, for the sea-going qualities and the unusual speed of the Wyoming, which have regained for us almost the entire day during which her departure, in the face of a heavy storm, was postponed through a laudable consideration for our comfort and safety. Also, for the handsome and comfortable appointment and outfit of the Wyoming; for the quiet, well-directed, and constant attention of the steward, stewardess, and waiters, and for the excellence of the fare; qualities which have already made her deservedly popular with the travelling public.

David Waldhauer, R. M. McClellan, William Lattimore, R. A. Schlater, Henry C. Jones, C. M. Holst, William Harrold, Daniel R. Kennedy, J. G. Gowdy, A. H. Robinson, William S. Humphreys, W. S. Knott, S. W. Kellar, E. H. Hill, John B. Muller, Mary K. Davis, Mrs. Fannie Biddle, Mrs. Fannie E. Davis, Maria Harrold, Mrs. William Lattimore, Mrs. J. M. McCrabb, Rosa Winkles, Mrs. Simon Gartmann, Rosalie Amram, Maggie Sheedy, Sallie Sheedy, Bertha V. Conaway, Mary Conaway.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

1000 shares Germania Petroleum Co., of New York, 1 cent a share.
2 shares Mercantile Library, $8·50 each.
Poplar street wharf, on the Delaware, $170 per annum.
Marlborough street wharf, on the Delaware, $150 per annum.
Materials of old market shed, known as section 50, on Lehigh avenue, $25.
A three story brick house and lot, No. 1227 Fulton street, Third Ward, $800.
A tract of two acres Ridge road, below Montgomery avenue, running through to Twenty-sixth street, crossing Twenty-fifth st. and Columbia avenue, $9000.

ROBBERY OF $150.—The workingmen in the Kensington Puddling and Casting Shops had, by contributions among themselves, succeeded in raising the above amount for the purpose of purchasing ice during the hot summer season. It was given into their employer's care, who placed it in a box in a small office. Going in one day to pay a bill, a slip of the tongue disclosed to a boy then present where the money was kept. The night following the office was broken into, the box upset, and all the money appropriated. Lately the boy was arrested as accessory to the theft, but no complicity in it being proven upon him he was discharged, and the case is still hid in mystery.

TOO WILLING TO AID THE SUFFERERS.—Mr. Thomas Davis was this morning heard before Committing Magistrate Beitler, on an alleged charge of collecting moneys on false pretenses. It is said that he, with others, made the tour of many of the brokers and banking establishments, stating, with great plausibility, that they were authorized by the Franklin Engine Company to collect moneys in aid of the suffering families of those killed at the late conflagration. This scheme was soon exploded by an officer, who arrested Davis. Alderman Beitler held him in default of $1000 bail, to appear at a hearing to-morrow afternoon.

A WOULD-BE HORSE THIEF.—George Halfman was arrested at Ninth and Chesnut streets for very reckless driving, the vehicle he was managing and fast-stepping nag before it coming along at a dashing rate down Ninth street. Officer Jones, after the arrest, ascertained that the horse and wagon had been stolen from the corner of Ninth and Race streets, where their owner had left them while taking a smile. Halfman was held in $1200 bail to answer at Court for his evil intentions.

NOT COMMENDABLE PASTIME.—A large crowd of idlers, young and old, yesterday congregated at the corner of Twenty-third and Walnut streets. The cause thereof was an exciting game of pitching pennies, wherein James Coogan and Barney McGarvey were the chief contestants. This species of gambling, it is well known, is rigidly prohibited in this community. These men were arrested and placed under $400 bail each to appear at court.

AGAIN IN DURESS.—It is asserted that Mary Miller, an old woman, has been up for illegal transactions and petty thefts more than four-score times. Having no home she has become a common vagrant, living upon what she could steal. She was taken in custody yesterday, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, for the larceny of shoes, stockings, etc. Alderman Maule committed her to prison.

AN UNBROTHERLY ACT.—It is alleged that Patrick Macnamara stole $20 from his brother yesterday. He broke open the latter's trunk, and confiscated its contents. Upon this allegation Pat was arrested in the Twenty-seventh Ward, and held for a further hearing by Alderman Allen.

LARCENY.—Frank Hesser was taken in custody this morning for being a market thief. It is alleged that he stole a barrel of peas from the Dock street market this morning, deliberately rolled the barrel on his cart, and coolly drove away. Alderman Morrow held him in $600 bail to answer.

ABUNDANT CAPITAL, *our exclusively cash system of both buying and selling*, a business experience of more than a quarter of a century, thorough system, the best talent employed in all departments, and a large and constantly increasing business, give us unequalled advantages, which our patrons have the benefit of. We are thereby enabled to keep at all times the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia; also, to sell garments superior in every respect—excelled by none—*at prices guaranteed, in all cases, lower than the lowest elsewhere, and to guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen and Duck Sacks, white and colored.
White and Fancy Linen Pants.
White and Fancy Linen Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
All kinds, styles, and sizes of Summer Goods generally.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices.*

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call.

PERRY & Co.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms.

New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

AN OLD FRIEND.—For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel—in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade, and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This OLD FRIEND

has been tried, and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND.

"WITH FOUR METALLIC QUALIFICATIONS a man may be pretty sure of earthly success. These are gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart."

But for a tonic appetizer, and as a gentle stimulant, there is reliable virtue in PLANTATION BITTERS. No article has ever been so popular or dope half so much good. Let all who have not already tried this great stomachic, at once test its quality. We understand that the druggists and grocers of this section are selling vast quantities, and that scarcely a family is without it.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article, superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

THE BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS presented to those who purchase shares in the Washington Library Company, are now on exhibition at the office of the Company, No. 1225 Chesnut street. Besides receiving an engraving worth fifty per cent. more, at retail, than the money paid, every stockholder participates in the grand distribution of presents, and will certainly receive something, there being no blanks.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF HUMANITY is *Scrofula* which in all its multiplied forms, whether in that of *King's Evil, Enlargement of the Glands or Bones, Goitre, White Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Cancer, Diseases of the Skin or Spine, or of Pulmonary Consumption*, emanates from one and the same source, which is a poisonous principle in the human system. Overcome this inherent depravity of the system, and a complete restoration to sound health is possible; for the cause upon which the disease depends is removed, a cure must of necessity follow, no matter under what form the disease manifests itself. It is because JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is possessed of this peculiar efficacy, that it is so generally successful in removing so many maliguant diseases; it destroys the virus or principle from which they originate, by entering into the circulation and being carried with the blood to the minutest fibres, driving every particle of disease from the system. The best evidence of this may be found in the testimony of those who have tried it, and whose certificates are given at length in *Jayne's Medical Almanac*, to be had gratis of all agents. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—It is with more than usual earnestness that we call the attention of our many readers and friends to the advertisement in another column of this popular remedy. Earnest are we in so mentioning it, as the concurrent testimony of our scientific physicians, both of Allopathic and Homœopathic practice, and of our able and excellent Druggists, that, as a curative agent for diseases of the kidneys and urinating organs, there is nothing to equal it.

It is known to all who have made medicine a study, that Buchu, in some form, has for ages past been used as a remedy for the above-mentioned diseases.

SHELLS OF OCEAN.—We would advise our readers to attend the sale of shells—Japanese and Chinese goods—now on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, where they may have an opportunity of obtaining goods at their own prices. The sale will be continued this evening at 7½ and to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sale positively without reserve.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold, by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, June 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

HOT! BUT NOT DRY.—The weather presents this anomaly, but other anomalies also exist; for instance, the Ready-made Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, is of the highest quality, but, at the same time, of the lowest price.

LOOKING GLASSES and Picture Frames manufactured, wholesale and retail, by Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street, plain and ornamental, with beautiful imperishable ornaments.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

"BOHSEMEEM!" "BOHSEMEEM!"
What is it? What is it?

THE GREAT MARK DOWN.—
Linen Collars $2·50 per doz. Reduced from $3·50.
Shakspeare do. $3·00 per doz. Reduced from $4·00.
Vandyke do. $3·50 per doz. Reduced from $4·50.
Linen Drawers $1·75. Reduced from $3·00.
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

☞ THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. "GO
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. "GO
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. "GO
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. "GO
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
Prices Undeniably Lowest. "GO
Prices Undeniably Lowest. "GO
Prices Undeniably Lowest. "GO
Prices Undeniably Lowest. "GO
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Note.—Linen Dusters Sacks and Alpacas by the dozen at low prices.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.
4 10

THIRD EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Proceedings To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed in the Criminal Court this morning, Judge Fisher presiding.

The Court was opened at 10 o'clock. Mr. Carrington said that before calling up the witnesses he desired to call the attention of the Court to a certain remark that had been made yesterday by the counsel, as reported in the morning papers. The remark referred to was as follows:—"The Court asked if the prosecution had any more witnesses ready."

Mr. Bradley (pointing to the witness-room)—There are half-a-dozen witnesses out there in the penitentiary, and have been there all the morning.

Mr. Merrick—Oh no! not in the penitentiary yet, but they will be.

Mr. Carrington said he had heard the remark of Mr. Bradley, but did not deem it necessary to call attention to it at the time, as he supposed it was made in a spirit of humor. He had not heard the remark of Mr. Merrick, but he thought the remarks were insulting to the witnesses, and improper, and he felt it to be his duty to call the attention of the Court to the remarks. When the time comes for arguing the case to the jury, every license will of course be allowed to the counsel; but during the examination of witnesses such remarks are not proper; they reflect upon the character of the witnesses, and should not be tolerated, and he hoped the Court would not allow any such remarks in the future.

Judge Fisher said he heard the remark of Mr. Bradley, and supposed it was made in a spirit of pleasantry, but he did not hear the remark of Mr. Merrick.

Mr. Bradley acknowledged that he made the remark attributed to him, and said he did it in a spirit of humor.

Mr. Merrick said he had made the remark attributed to him in the same spirit of pleasantry, but since the remark had assumed so serious an aspect he would add that before the trial was over he hoped to make his remark good.

Mr. Carrington—It is not proper thus to reflect upon the character of witnesses.

Judge Fisher said he was not proper to thus reflect upon witnesses by remark.

Mr. Bradley said there were no witnesses in Court at the time.

Mr. Merrick said if the counsel chose to consider the remark a serious one, he was willing that it should be taken in a serious aspect.

The subject was then dropped, and James L. Gifford, who was in 1865 the stage carpenter at Ford's Theatre, was sworn, and examined by Mr. Wilson. The witness testified to the position of the box occupied by the President on the night of the assassination, its arrangement, the hole made in the wall, etc., and a wooden bar having been exhibited, the witness recognized it as the bar placed to secure the door of the box.

In answer to a question by Mr. Bradley, the witness said he knew Edward Spangler, and saw him on the stage the night of the assassination; does not think he left the stage that night; he was scene-shifter, and had he left, his absence would have been noticed.

This witness was summoned for the defense as soon as he left the stand to-day.

George W. Banker was sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—In 1865 witness was room clerk at the National Hotel. (Book exhibited.) Witness recognized it as the Register of the National Hotel; saw Wilkes Booth the night of the assassination; Booth's name has been cut from the Register in almost every instance, for the purpose of securing his autograph; witness here examined the Register and gave the recorded time of Booth's arrivals and departures, as follows:—Arrived 9th November, 1864, departed November 13th; arrived November 23d, departed November 26; arrived December 1st, departed 17th; returned December 22d, left again 28th; returned 31st, left again January 10th, 1865; returned January 12th, left again 28th; returned February 22d, and at this time occupied room No. 231 with John H. P. Wentworth and John McCullough; left again February 28th, and returned March 1st; there is no record when he departed after this arrival, but he is recorded as having returned again on March 25th; left April 1st, and returned April 8th, 1865, and occupied room No. 228, and was not again absent from the house until the assassination. No cross-examination.

The business of the Court was here again retarded for fifteen minutes on account of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Colonel Henry W. Smith was sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Am an officer of the United States Army, and stationed at Vicksburg on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau; was in Washington at the time of the assassination, and remained here eighteen months afterwards; I commanded the party that arrested Mrs. Surratt; I arrested her on Monday, April 17, and arrested Payne at the same time; I was ordered by General Augur to arrest Mrs. Surratt, and all I found in the house; I proceeded with three men to No. 541 H street, and posted the men about to prevent escape; I went to the house, and after going up the steps I looked in the window, and saw four women sitting together, apparently in close conversation; and I then rang the bell, and soon one came to the window and whispered out, "Is that you Kirby?" I replied, "No, it is not Kirby, but it is all right; let me in;" I then went in, and asked the lady who opened the door if she was Mrs. Surratt, and she replied she was; I told her I was ordered to arrest her and all in the house, and I asked her who the ladies were in the parlor, and she mentioned the names of Miss Annie Surratt, Miss Jenkins, and Miss Honora Fitzpatrick; I told the ladies they would have to go with me, and Miss Surratt then said something about being arrested for such a crime; Mrs. Surratt put her arms about her daughter's neck and whispered something to her, when Miss Surratt became quiet; I then told the ladies to get their wrappings, and after this was done, Mrs. Surratt asked permission to say her prayers, as, she said, 'she asked God's blessing on all she did.'" I told her there was no objection to that; in the meantime I heard some one come in, and I supposed I was going to get Kirby, but when the man came in I found it was Payne; he came in and had a pick upon the shoulder; he first hesitated, and I cocked my pistol and ordered him to come in; I then questioned Payne, and he said he was a laboring man, and had been working about at different places; I asked what brought him there at that hour of the night, and he said he came there to get instructions about digging a drain which Mrs. Surratt had employed him to do that morning; I called Mrs. Surratt, and she denied all knowledge of the man, and said she had not employed him.

I saw a colored woman in the house named Susan Ann Jackson.

Question—Did you say anything to her about John Surratt?

Objected to and the objection sustained.

Question—Did you question her? Answer—I questioned all I found in the house.

Question—Did you make a written report of the interview?

Objected to and the objection sustained.

The witness' recollection was clear and his memory was distinct upon all parts of the interview.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—The witness testified to substantially the same facts at the trial of the conspirators. Did not then testify to what I have stated about Annie Surratt, nor about Mrs. Surratt's asking permission to say her prayers; Payne had on a grey coat and vest, blue pants, and a cloth cap; left sleeve on his head; do not recollect that Payne made any reply when Mrs. Surratt said she did not know him; Payne was in a chair under the gas fixtures, and Mrs. Surratt stepped out of the parlor door when I called her, and when I asked her if she recognized him; the gas light was at the time shown upon Payne's face; he was standing nearly opposite the parlor door.

By Mr. Merrick—The ladies I have named above were in the parlor when I entered. Miss Surratt was on the sofa, Miss Jenkins on a chair, and Miss Fitzpatrick was near the sofa; Miss Surratt and I went in the parlor together after she opened the door; when I told them I came to arrest them Miss Surratt began to cry, and Mrs. Surratt advanced and embraced her; I did not testify to that fact before the Military Commission; I was asked at the Military Commission to state all I remembered.

Question by Mr. Pierrepont—Why did you not state all then? A. Because I was embarrassed, and it escaped my memory.

General U. S. Grant was sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I was in command at Vicksburg in the first part of 1863, and during that year.

Question. State when you first saw Jacob Thompson, and under what circumstances?

Mr. Bradley noted an exception.

The witness was allowed to proceed, and testified that while he was at Milliken's Bend, in the early part of 1863, one of our pickets brought in a sailor, which was found coming up the river about opposite to where Admiral Porter's flag-ship was lying; witness sent to have the boat brought in, and the boat had a white flag flying, and when the boat was brought in Jacob Thompson was brought upon the flag-ship.

Q. What did Thompson say?

Mr. Bradley objected, as Thompson was not mentioned on the indictment.

Mr. Pierrepont said they proposed to show Thompson's relations to the enemy. Evidence had been adduced to show Thompson's presence in Canada with money, and they proposed to show that that money was used in this conspiracy. The Court must suppose that we intend to prove certain facts, and, in offering circumstantial evidence, it cannot all be done at once.

Judge Fisher asked if Thompson was indicted as one of the conspirators?

Mr. Pierrepont said he was not by name; but it was stated that other persons unknown were engaged in the conspiracy. The prosecution want to show who Thompson was, and what relation he bore to the Confederacy, and they then expect to show the connection he had with Surratt.

Mr. Merrick asked if the gentleman proposed to prove that Thompson was in the conspiracy to kill the President?

Mr. Pierrepont said he proposed to show now who Jake Thompson was.

Mr. Merrick said he would ask again if it was proposed to show that Jacob Thompson was one of the conspirators engaged in the attempt to kill the President?

Mr. Pierrepont—We expect to show that he was in it, and that he aided it with his money.

Judge Fisher—Then if he aided in it, he was one of the conspirators.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
6 26 1m

FOURTH EDITION

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Meeting This Morning.

Speech of Hon. F. Jordan.

Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, Permanent Chairman.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 26.—Until midnight last evening the corridors of the Herdic House were filled to overflowing with delegates, eagerly discussing the approaching Convention. The chances of the different candidates were canvassed, and it was found that Hon. M. R. Thayer's adherents were more numerous than was supposed at first, so that his friends were quite confident of success.

The principles of the platform were discussed, showing a considerable variance in opinions. One faction were in favor of endorsing Grant as the Republican candidate for the next President, while another were strongly opposed to this, and fevored only the endorsement of the course of Grant and Sheridan on the Reconstruction problem.

This morning, unfortunately, a drizzling rain prevailed, but notwithstanding this the Court House was completely filled with spectators when the Convention assembled at 10 o'clock.

Hon. Frank Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, in calling the Convention to order, after the roll of delegates had been called, spoke as follows:—

Fellow-citizens and Gentlemen of the Convention—The time has arrived for the performance of my last official act as Chairman of the State Central Committee. The results of our last campaign were, in the main, satisfactory, and it not so to our adversaries were at least obligatory and conclusive. We elected our gallant standard-bearer Governor of this Commonwealth, sent a delegation to the national Congress more unanimous for right than any of its predecessors and put a most effectual extinguisher upon a recreant United States Senator. The ballot-box declared unmistakably the continued unwillingness of our people to trust the Rebel sympathizers with the reins of government. Other loyal States united with us in this grand declaration, and the insane and wicked policy of Andrew Johnson and his new allies was overwhelmed by the unprecedented majority of four hundred thousand votes. This was the solemn decision of the sovereign people rendered upon the merits, and from it there can be no appeal save to those who made it, and woe unto him that would be dictator or tyrant, and his advisers, who, in their impotent wrath, would endeavor to explain or set aside such a verdict.

We call upon our representatives to do their duty, and execute the popular will as constitutionally declared. (Cheers.) It behooves us to clear all obstructions from the pathway of duty, and to accelerate the grand march of civil liberty. As one of the sovereign people I insist that both our platform and our candidate shall be worthy of our past conflicts and triumphs, and that we take no step backwards. (Applause.)

The nation has made up its mind that the republic shall be reunited on a platform of Liberty and Justice. To ensure success, Pennsylvania is expected to do her full duty, and in the strength of these principles, convictions, and responsibilities let us fearlessly press onward, confident that there can be no such word as fail.

General James L. Selfridge, of Northampton, was elected temporary Chairman. On taking the chair, he said it was a compliment to the soldiers of the State to call him to the chair. He referred to that noble soldier, Phil. Sheridan, when the Convention rose to its feet and gave three tremendous cheers.

Messrs. McPherson, of Adams, Hitchcock, of Luzerne, and Newlin, of Philadelphia, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

William B. Mann strongly urged the selection by the Convention itself of a permanent chairman, instead of by a committee, suggesting that John Scott, of Huntingdon, would be the almost unanimous choice. This view was opposed by Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Allegheny, and by Mr. Kunkel, of Harrisburg.

Mr. Mann responded, saying that if we wished to carry the election we must begin right, by submitting to the expressed will of the people.

Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, supported Mr. Mann's view, earnestly opposing the appointment of a committee, and declaring it time that the precedent of cliques be abolished.

After a long and rambling discussion, the motion to elect a permanent Chairman was lost by a tie vote.

Different delegations then proceeded to nominate members of committees on permanent organization and resolutions, to consist of one from each Senatorial District.

The members of the Committee on Permanent Organization from the four Philadelphia districts, were Messrs. Nichols, Wetherill, Mann, and Connor; on the Committee on Resolutions, Messrs. Ruddiman, Bolt, Zane, and Jones.

The rules of the House of Representatives of the United States were adopted for the government of the Convention; after which the Convention took a short recess to permit the deliberation of the Committees.

On reassembling, while awaiting the reports of the Committees, Thomas M. Marshall, of Alleghany, was called upon for a speech. He urged upon the Convention harmony and unity, and that the candidate should give his opinions on all subjects affecting the rights of the people and the perpetuity of the Union so clearly that there could be no mistake.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, through John H. Walker, of Erie, Chairman, then reported Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, as permanent Chairman, with a Vice-President from each Senatorial District; also a number of secretaries, including those temporarily acting.

Mr. Scott, on taking the chair, neatly expressed his thanks for the unanticipated honor conferred upon him. He thought that in all elections for years to come the position occupied by the candidates during the late Rebellion must be considered. We elected and ought not to look with indifference upon the views held by judicial officers upon the structure of our Government.

The man placed in nomination to-day must acknowledge that events have given the answer to many vital questions. The question will come to every man's mind, Is it safer to trust the destiny of the Government to the men who saved it, than to turn it over to those who endeavored to destroy it or sympathized with such attempt? Judge Sharswood must carry the burden of Jeremiah Black's opinion as Attorney-General that the Government had not the power to save itself. This opinion has been buried, and now the opinion of another Attorney-General has just been buried by Sickles and Sheridan. (Great applause.) Our candidate must be one who accepts the logic of events, and believes that crime is not absolved from its effects by its magnitude or respectability.

The names of fourteen gentlemen were then placed in nomination. Among them were Hon. M. Russell Thayer, nominated by Stacey Brown, of Bucks county, and Judges Allison and Pierce, both of which were afterwards withdrawn.

THE FIRST BALLOT

resulted as follows:—M. Russell Thayer, 27; Judge Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny, 25; Judge William Butler, of Chester, 16; Judge John J. Pearson, of Dauphin, 12; Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson, 10; Hon. Joshua W. Comly, of Montour, 9; Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, 8; Judge Samuel Lynn, of Centre, 7; Judge George Taylor, of Huntingdon, 7; Judge Henry W. Williams, of Tioga, 4; Hon. Edward O. Parry, of Schuylkill, 4.

THE SECOND BALLOT

resulted as follows:—Thayer, 27;

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D. In three volumes. Vol I. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Dr. Draper is familiarly known to the thinking public by his previous philosophical treatise on "The Intellectual Development of Europe" and "The Civil Policy of America." This present work is written in that argumentative vein in which he excels, and will materially add to his reputation as a profound thinker. In the present production the author intends to "write a history of the causes which led to the civil war, and of the events connected with it, considered not in a partisan, but in a philosophical and impartial spirit." Of the manner in which the events of the war will be treated we cannot speak, as it is reserved for the succeeding volumes to narrate the actual facts of the struggle; but so far as the causes are concerned, we can commend the book as a careful and dispassionate disquisition on the potent influences which, after growing for half a century, culminated in the bloody contest so recently ended. The chief effort and aim of the writer appear to be to explain the failure of the war, to a great extent, by what seem to us very insufficient causes. For instance, the climate bears the great brunt o the blame, and it is the thermometer and barometer which are to indicate the approach of political danger, and not the course of public men and the public press. Again, we find Dr. Draper placing the causes far back in our history, in the early formation of the Federal and Anti-Federal parties; and he carefully and logically traces the seeds of disunion until they fructified into the war. The work itself is of great interest for its lucid reasoning, and of value because of the evident care bestowed in its preparation. It is a most valuable, and in many respects curious, addition to our literature. It is published in the usual handsome style in which the Messrs. Harper get up their works.

THE MAN WITH THE BROKEN EAR. By Edouard About. Leypoldt & Holt: New York. Philadelphia Agent: Duffield Ashmead.

This last of About's stories is, like its predecessors, founded on some strange freak in scientific theory. In 1859 a man was dessicated by a scientific process. This dessication consists in removing all the water out of a healthy man and gently making him dry. When this is done, it is said that when the moisture is restored the animation and life will return. This operation had been performed on Colonel Songers, the hero of the story. A peculiarity of the return to life is that one recovers at the same age as when the operation took place. The young man, dead for fifty years, is restored to life in full vigor, and appearing to be twenty-four instead of seventy-four years of age.

Quite an amusing sketch is afforded by describing the meeting between the Colonel and his grandchildren, some of whom are older than himself. His son is old enough to be his father. The story is worked up in About's best style, and is told in a very pleasant manner, although dealing in rather abstruse digressions, for which French writers are noted. Had an American happened to write such a work, he would have been ridiculed; but as it is a translation, its real merits can be acknowledged, and it certainly deserves the judgment of being a very pleasing production. It concludes by the hero applying for his old command from Napoleon III, which is refused by a sub-officer, because it appears he is seventy-four years old—above the age of actual service. He is found dead in his bed by a bearer of despatches direct from the Emperor, which reinstated and promoted him despite the law. It is handsomely published by Leypoldt & Holt

THE CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY. By Robert Tomes. Hurd and Houghton. Philadelphia Agent: Duffield Ashmead.

A very pleasant narrative of an experience of three years in the champagne-manufacturing district of France, is the little book before us. It is delightfully original in nearly all its statements. It tells us things which we never knew before, and traces the rise of the reputation of many of the wines now drank so copiously by connoisseurs, in an accurate and interesting manner. We do not know how to convey an idea of the book better, than by giving the author's account of the Heidseick, Clicquot, and Roederer brands of champagne. It well illustrates the value of intelligent and persistent energy, in order that success may be achieved in trade:—

"At Rheims, however, are to be found most of the wine manufacturers whose names are familiar to the world. Here are the Roederers, Clicquots, the Heidsiecks, the Mumms and De St. Marceaux. Though these have generally their entire establishments at Rheims, some, as H. Piper & Co., known as Heidsieck in the United States, have only their counting-houses in that town, and their wine-vaults at Epernay.

"The Heidsiecks, Piper-Heidsieck & Co., and Charles Heidsieck & Co., are all of the same clan. It was, however, the predecessor of H. Piper & Co., a Heidsieck, who first gave currency to the wine so well known in the United States by that name. This enterprising house, being the first of the wine manufacturers to venture in what was then deemed the hazardous trade with America, succeeded, while free from competition, in obtaining such an exclusive and wide circulation for their merchandise, that the word Heidsieck became synonymous in the United States with champagne. The latter was deemed superfluous; and some twenty years ago, no one ever thought of saying more, when he called for champagne, than 'Give me a bottle of Heidsieck.' Great riches have rewarded the enterprise of H. Piper & Co., who are now among the largest and wealthiest manufacturers, and have, apart from the private fortunes of the various partners and members of the family, a manufacturing and commercial establishment wielding a capital of three millions of dollars. The agents of the house in New York have shared in the prosperity of their principals; and Reginauld & Francois, whose names are almost as familiar as Heidsieck, are now enjoying, in veritable chateaux of France, the results of their success.

"With the real or affected connoisseurship that has come with the increased wealth and luxury of our people, a bottle of Heidsieck no longer pleases the taste of the fastidious. It is, however, one of the best ordinary wines that are sent to our country, though too sweet for a discriminating palate. It may always be relied upon as a wholesome and pure wine, but not of the highest quality. Though now rejected by the judicious taster, its traditionary renown still secures for it the largest consumption by the guiping crowd. The otner Heidsiecks, though far from having the success of their better known predecessor, have discovered that there is something in a name, and profited accordingly.

"Though Piper & Co. (Heidsieck) have earned their reputation and fortune by their superior commercial judgment in anticipating the importance of the American trade, most of the other well-known manufacturers of champagne have succeeded through more irregular means, or been indebted to hazard for their success.

"The famous champagne of *Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin*, which is so much esteemed in Russia, and where it has been so profusely drank for forty or fifty years past that its manufacturers—the noted Widow, Werle, the Mayor of Rheims, and the 'Baron de Sachs,' as he styles himself, her partners—have made such fortunes as to rank them among the millionaires of Europe, owes its success to chance. The Widow Clicquot had been the wife of one Francois-Marie Clicquot, 'an officer,' vaguely says his biographer, 'who had retired from active service in consequence of his wounds.' Corporal or Sergeant Clicquot—or whatever may have been his rank—was naturally of a convivial turn, and instinctively took to the wine business.

"'At this period,' (1798), we are told by his eulogistic biokrapher, 'the trade in white wines at Rheims was in the hands of mere routinists, who were incapable of giving the least development to it.

"'M. Clicquot, endowed with a lively conception and activity almost ardent, visited the neighboring vineyards, went down into all the cellars, compared, weighed, meditated, and then finally laid the foundation of an entirely different commercial system.

"'Until then, the effervescing wines of Champagne came only from the cellars of the Abbey of Hautvillers.

"'M. Clicquot undertook that they should also issue from the cellars of Rheims; with this difference, however, that while the monks—excellent drinkers—imbibed the most and best of their vintage, Mousieur Clicquot, less thirsty or less selfish, resolved to offer his wines to all the crowned heads of Europe, of whom he knew they were perfectly worthy.

"'While big with his magnificent project, death came and cut short the career of the son-in-law of M. Ponsardin,' that is to say, M. Clicquot, the former husband of the Widow Clicquot Ponsardin. Common rumor at Rheims tells a different story of the exit of this notable personage, saying that he cut his throat in despair of the success of the 'entirely different commercial system' with which his biographer credits him.

"Madame Clicquot thus became Widow Clicquot, and was left to carry out the magnificent project which had originated in the 'lively conception and the activity almost ardent' of her late husband. Though only twenty-seven years of age, and 'with a daughter in the cradle who became afterwards the Countess of Chevigne,' this heroic dame 'accepted with courage the position that destiny had given her.' She struggled on spiritedly, but with little success, until the invasion of France by the Allies in 1815, when the Russians came thronging into Rheims and filled the cellars of the widow.

"'All the Russian officers commanded by Saint Priest had lifted the champagne glass to their lips. It was said even that many of them preferred the popping of the bottles of Rheims to that of the cannon of the Emperor, and that on the retaking of Rheims, about a dozen prisoners were made who had been laid under the table by the first and pacific artillery. At the moment of the attack of the French troops, there remained some drinkers but no soldiers. These, dead drunk, had not heard the sound, "To horse!"'

"When these officers returned to Saint Petersburg and Moscow, they talked so much of, and praised so highly, the delights of their debauch in the cellars of the Widow Clicquot, that they made her name famous throughout Russia, and gave her wine a currency which has made her and her partners enormously rich.

"'I knew Madame Clicquot, a dwarfish, withered old woman of eighty-nine years, whose whole soul was in business, scanning over each day to her last the ledger of the commercial house to which she had given her name. She died in 1866.

"The Clicquot wine is made to suit the Russian taste, which likes a sweet and strong champagne. It is accordingly highly brandied and sugared, and although doubtless generally made of good wine, its qualities, whatever they may be, are entirely smothered in the sweetness. Unlike other houses, that of the Widow Clicquot never varies its wine to suit varying tastes. A bottle of Clicquot in America is the same as a bottle of Clicquot in Russia or elsewhere. The Clicquot wine is fast losing prestige, and will before long become obsolete, if not adapted to the more discriminating taste of modern drinkers.

"Louis Roederer & Co., who, during the last ten years or so, have come into repute as the manufacturers of a popular wine, are indebted for their success to the usual means employed by charlatans to create a demand for their nostrums. Emulous of the fame of the Widow Clicquot in Russia, they sent there a shrewd German, who had become familiar with the language and trade of that country while travelling over it as a *commis-voyageur* or bagman for some trading-house or other of his native land. Not easily abashed, and of an intrusive disposition, he determined to make himself known. With a meagre valise of his own, and an abundant supply of his masters' wine, which he distributed profusely, he was not an unwelcome guest in a country where strangers are comparatively so rare that their claims to regard are hardly investigated, and the thirst for wine and strong drink so eager that any one who has them to offer is readily received. He thus for many years travelled over and over Russia, pouring out gratuitously into the vast and willing throat of the whole empire such quantities of champagne, that the Roederers were nearly made bankrupts by the expense.

"Alarmed by this profusion, which, having already cost some hundreds of thousands, was fast beggaring them, the Roederers recalled their costly traveller, who earnestly begged for a little respite. This being granted, he finally returned to Rheims. His object was accomplished. He had succeeded in so habituating the taste of the Russians to the Roederer wine, and familiarizing them with its name, that order after order was sent for it to Rheims; and the manufacturers from menacing poverty were lifted suddenly to assured wealth, of which the prodigal traveller, being made a partner of the house in reward for his services, was permitted to participate. The house of L. Roederer & Co., though for many years moving slowly under the care of its founder, Schroeder, a plodding German, now ranks among the largest and wealthiest of all Champagne. They sell, it is said, 75,000 dozen bottles annually. The chief consumption of the Roederer wine in the United States is at Boston. It is one of the best and most costly of the wines manufactured in large quantities, but, like all those adapted to general consumption, is loaded with sugar, that it may be toothsome to the masses. The wine is sold under the two names of Roederer, the present proprietor of the house, and Schroeder, the original founder.

"A brand of champagne once extensively made known, whether by legitimate enterprise, hazard, or charlatanism, becomes a sure source of wealth. The wine is bought and drank on the mere strength of its name, without regard to its quality, and even in spite of its badness, just as the much advertised and hurtful panaceas of the nostrum-venders are purchased and swallowed by the credulous and suffering millions.

"The Clicquots, Roederers, and others have been beset by claimants to their kinship, who, though conscious of the value of a name, have given no better proof of relationship than in their opposition and rivalry. The Widow Clicquot found a representative of her own name in an ambitious mason, who, dropping his trowel, took to the bottle, and now rivals his notable namesake as a manufacturer of champagne.

"My bootmaker at Rheims, who rejoices in the name of Clicquot, and claims to be a cousin-german of the famous widow, told me that in the heyday of youth he had been tempted by the offer of a wealthy capitalist to take him, or rather his name, into partnership, and establish a wine manufactory. He accepted; but his youthful aspirations were suddenly checked by the threat of the then formidable widow to bring a suit against him. He therefore shrank back again into his little shop, where I found him a blinking, nervous old man of seventy, bent persistently over his last. His possible success as a wine manufacturer will always be left to conjecture; but it is sure that if the world had gained another producer of Clicquot champagne, that Rheims would have lost a most trusty shoemaker. Clicquot is no uncommon name in Rheims, and it may be seen displayed over sausage shops, *cabarets, cafes*, and cobblers' stalls. It is surprising, therefore, that the adventurous mason has been the only one to utilize the popular patronymic.

"The name of Roederer is, on the contrary, rare at Rheims; and the veritable possessors of it reposed for a long time in fancied security against any chance of a competitor. There was however, an enterprising wine dealer, who, unable to give the rapid circulation he desired to his champagne, had long sought the indorsement of some more popular name than his own. His researches, which had extended all over France, during his travels for many years, on the highways and in the byways where his eagerness for trade had led him, were finally successful. At a *cafe* in Strasburg he chanced to be served with his after-dinner *demi-tasse* and *petit-verre* by a *garcon* who was the fortunate possessor of the cabalistic name of Roederer. Here was the prize he had so long sought in vain, and he secured it at once. Proposals were made, and accepted by the not unambitious servitor, who, doffing his apron, and assuming with true French facility the habiliments and manners of the respectable *bourgeois*, passed with quick transition from serving drink at Strasburg to making it at Rheims.

"Bringing with him no capital but his name—which, however, was worth more than hundreds of thousands of francs—and that judgment of wine which had been matured by his long indulgence in the leakage of the *cafe* or the forgotten neel-taps of its customers, he was installed as the partner of his fortunate discoverer, whose house was thenceforward known as that of Theophile Roederer & Co.

"The original Roederers resisted to their utmost what they deemed a usurpation of their rights, and appealed to the courts of law. It was decided that a man had a legal right to use his own name, whether for the purpose of selling or serving wine, or for any other proper business; but it was enjoined upon the new Roederer that he should affix to all his bills, invoices, and labels the date of the establishment of his house, in order to distinguish it from that of the original one. In spite of this, the public constantly confounds the two, and I myself have time and again seen at the table of the *Hotel du Lion d'Or*, at Rheims, would-be connoisseurs who had been imposed upon by an artful and interested *garcon*, smacking their lips over an indifferent bottle of the false, and loudly declaring that they recognized the flavor of the better wine of the genuine Roederer.

"Moet & Chandon, the Mumms, and De St. Marceaux have not as yet, it is believed, been interfered with by any importunate namesakes. The Mumms at Rheims are branches of two great German houses, and may be always relied on for a fair average wine. De St. Marceaux, though of growing fame, has not yet, in the United States, the reputation he merits. In Rheims he is esteemed the most expert and conscientious of manufacturers. His judgment is deemed beyond appeal; and when a connoisseur wants the best the country is capable of producing, and is willing to pay for it, he can surely get it of De St. Marceaux."

CRITICAL AND SOCIAL ESSAYS. Reported from the New York *Nation*. Leypoldt & Holt. Philadelphia Agent: Duffield Ashmead.

The present handsome volume, published by Leypoldt & Holt, is comprised of essays selected from the files of the New York *Nation*—a periodical approaching nearest to the needs of a community of matured taste of any other published in this country. The contents of the work are all of interest, and each contribution is characterized by that purity of diction and high thought for which the *Nation* has secured so deserved a reputation. We are really surprised at the value of this compilation. It is the cream of all the best productions of the best newspaper writers of the country, and makes a most pleasant book. Many of our readers have doubtless perused the *Nation* for themselves, but to all who have not we recommend the publication before us. The *Nation* is by far the best, if not the only good literary weekly published in New York.

SENSE AND NONSENSE. By Simon M. Landis, Doctor of Soul and Body. Published by himself. Philadelphia.

The title of this work is calculated to convey a false impression. The first two words of the name are utterly superfluous, for the work itself is nothing but a wretched compound of nonsense. It does not possess any merit, not even that of being amusing. It furnishes the most insufferable reading—being the dullest species of "words, words, words"—that we have ever met with. It lacks all attempts at idea, and favors the reader with a hash of all the odds and ends of things in which no one takes the least interest. The author is the man who preached sermons at the old Walnut Street Theatre on "The Church on Which the Rock Split," and who, in his eager desire to reform the population, charged ten cents a head for admission. His knowledge of medicine and divinity, judging from his addresses and books, we would place at zero. The work is cheaply published.

FATHERS AND SON. A Novel. By Ivan Sergheirvitch Turgeref. Translated by Eugene Schuyler. Leypoldt & Holt. Philadelphia Agent: Duffield Ashmead.

Russian literature, because its heroes and heroines are possessed of names composed entirely of vowels, or else of consonants, does not possess great attraction for the novel lovers, who dote on the euphonious in naming their *dramatis personæ*. Yet it is possessed of force if not euphony, and many of the characters in the upper order of fiction are well portrayed. The novel before us is one of the best, and comes to us most strongly recommended by the criticisms of the French. It contrasts the two last generations of Russians, and shows the wonderful progress of the last twenty years. It is decidedly a representative work, and we can console our readers by assuring them that most of the characters are not possessed of names of *more* than ten letters.

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertiliser contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,

NO. 133 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mw

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

105 H. A FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,

GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,

No. 105 North EIGHTH Street,

5 18 wfm 24t] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
8 8 fmw6m UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

COLD SPRING

ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal,

THOMAS E. CABILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS,
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.
[5 11 smwfm

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM PRICE, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary to the Estate of WILLIAM PRICE, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay, to

JOSEPH B. NEVINS,
No. 207 MARKET Street,
MARY PRICE,
No. 1520 FRANKLIN Street,
Or to her Attorney, CHARLES H. MASSON,
6 19w6t* No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LEWIS H. DUNGAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of BENJAMIN M. DUNGAN, Administrator of LEWIS H. DUNGAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 2, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. W. D. BAKER,
6 21 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM HARDIN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY HARDIN, Administratrix pendente lite to the estate of WILLIAM HARDIN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 1, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. AMOS J. KELLY,
6 19 wfm5t Auditor.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, No. 618 Broadway, New York." 5 24 fmw 3m*

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

Are now constructing a Railroad from

OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY, in the City of New York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

AT

Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, etc. to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1855 miles, the United States Government issues its Six Per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished, at the average rate of about $28,230 per mile, amounting to $44 208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS ARE MADE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE LINE, the Bonds of the United States *being subordinate to them.*

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting 20,032,000 acres, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

NINE PER CENT.,

And it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 WALL Street,

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
6 19 wfsm6t Sp NEW YORK.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 11

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm 84t STATE TREASURER

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

NOS. 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 12

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
2412 No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
2 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 15 thstu1m

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 606 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. G. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE.
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

FATALITY OF NUMBERS.

From Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, in press by Roberts Brothers, of Boston.

The laws governing numbers are so perplexing to the uncultivated mind, and the results arrived at by calculation are so astonishing, that it cannot be a matter of surprise if superstition has attached itself to numbers.

But even to those who are instructed in numeration, there is much that is mysterious and unaccountable, much that only an advanced mathematician can explain to his own satisfaction. The neophyte sees the numbers obedient to certain laws; but why they obey these laws he cannot understand; and the fact of his not being able so to do tends to give to numbers an atmosphere of mystery which impresses him with awe.

For instance, the property of the number 9 discovered, I believe, by W. Green, who died in 1794, is inexplicable to any one but a mathematician. The property to which I allude is this, that when 9 is multipled by 2, by 8, by 4, by 5, by 6, etc., it will be found that the digits composing the product, when added together, give 9. Thus:—

2	multiplied	by	9	equals	18,	and	1	plus	8 equals 9
3	"		9	"	27,	"	2	"	7 " 9
4	"		9	"	36,	"	3	"	6 " 9
5	"		9	"	45,	"	4	"	5 " 9
6	"		9	"	54,	"	5	"	4 " 9
7	"		9	"	63,	"	6	"	3 " 9
8	"		9	"	72,	"	7	"	2 " 9
9	"		9	"	81,	"	8	"	1 " 9
10	"		9	"	90,	"	9	"	0 " 9

It will be noticed that 9 multiplied by 11 makes 99, the sum of the digits of which is 18 and not 9, but the sum of the digits 1 multiplied by 8 equals 9.

9	multiplied	by	12	equals	108,	and	1	plus	0 plus 8 equals 9
9	"		13	"	117,	"	1	"	1 " 7 " 9
9	"		14	"	126,	"	1	"	2 " 6 " 9

And so on to any extent.]

M. de Maivan discovered another singular property of the same number. If the order of the digits expressing a number be changed, and this number be subtracted from the former, the remainder will be 9 or a multiple of 9, and, being a multiple, the sum of its digits will be 9.

For instance, take the number 21, reverse the digits, and you have 12; subtract 12 from 21, and the remainder is 9. Take 63, reverse the digits, and subtract 36 from 63, you have 27, a multiple of 9, and 2 plus 7 equals 9. Once more, the number 13 is the reverse of 31; the difference between these numbers is 18, or twice 9.

Again, the same property found in two numbers thus changed is discovered in the same numbers raised to any power.

Take 21 and 12 again. The square of 21 is 441, and the square of 11 is 144; subtract 144 from 441, and the remainder is 297, a multiple of 9; besides, the digits expressing these powers added togetuer give 9. The cube of 21 is 9161, and that of 12 is 1728; their difference is 7533, also a multiple of 9.

The number 37 has also somewhat remarkable properties: when multiplied by 3 or a multiple of 3 up to 27, it gives in the product three digits exactly similar. From the knowledge of this the multiplication of 37 is greatly facilitated, the method to be adopted being to multiply merely the first cipher of the multiplicand by the first multiplier; it is then unnecessary to proceed with the multiplication, it being sufficient to write twice to the right hand the cipher obtained, so that the same digits will stand in the unit, tens, and hundreds place.

For instance, take the results of the following table:

37	multiplied	by	3	gives	111,	and	3	times	1 equals 3
37	"		6	"	222,	"	3	"	2 " 6
37	"		9	"	333,	"	3	"	3 " 9
37	"		12	"	444,	"	3	"	4 " 12
37	"		15	"	555,	"	3	"	5 " 15
37	"		18	"	666,	"	3	"	6 " 18
37	"		21	"	777,	"	3	"	7 " 21
37	"		24	"	888,	"	3	"	8 " 24
37	"		27	"	999,	"	3	"	9 " 27

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for furnish materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 10th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington," and must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offers, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. These schedules will be ready for delivery on the 20th of June, inst.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1.	Boiler Iron and Rivets.	No. 22.	Colored Paints, Dryers, etc.
No. 2.	Pig Iron.	No. 23.	Stationery.
No. 3.	Boiler Felting.	No. 24.	Firewood.
No. 4.	Gum Packing, Rubber Hose,	No. 25.	Hick'y and Ash P'k and Butts.
No. 5.	Sperm Oil, [etc.	No. 26.	White Pine.
No. 6.	Linseed Oil, Turpentine, etc.	No. 27.	Black Walnut, Cherry, etc.
No. 8.	Leather Belting, Hose, etc.	No. 28.	Mahogany and White Holly.
No. 9.	Tallow and Soap	No. 29.	Lanterns, etc.
No. 10.	Engin'rs' Stores	No. 30.	Lignumvitæ.
No. 11.	Engin'rs' Tools.	No. 31.	Hyd'ulic J'cks. etc.
No. 12.	Engineers' Instruments.	No. 32.	Sour Flour, Crucibles, etc.
No. 13.	Machinery.	No. 33.	Patented Articles.
No. 14.	Wgt. Iron Pipe, Valves, etc.		
No. 15.	Brass and Copper Tubes.	No. 34.	Cot'n and Hmp Packing, etc.
No. 16.	Steel.	No. 35.	Anthrac. Coal.
No. 17.	Iron Nails, Bit's, Nuts, etc.	No. 36.	Bitum's Coal.
		No. 37.	Sand, Lime, etc.
No. 18.	Copper.	No. 38.	Brick.
No. 19.	Tin, Lead, Zinc, etc.	No. 39.	Files.
		No. 40.	Charcoal.
No. 20.	White Lead.	No. 41.	Iron Tubes.
No. 21.	Zinc Paint.	No. 42.	Dudgeon's Pumps.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

PORTSMOUTH.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40.

6 12 w4t

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 3, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 3:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 8:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Felton, Harrington, Milford, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:30 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Dover and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8 A. M., 3:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:15 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 8:15 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their Baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:25 P. M., 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy R.R. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford, and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

4 1½ HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manyunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
30 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH,

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 4 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the top of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipping. For terms, or other information apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1] No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1867.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate points, at 8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Bridgetown at 7:05 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.
Salem at 6:45 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
Millville at 6:35 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
Vineland, 7:13 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:34 P. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue,

TRAINS FOR CAPE MAY.

8:00 A. M Morning Mail.
3:30 P.M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

5:00 A. M. Morning Mail
12:45 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office, of the Company in Camden.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

6 16 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements, On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P.M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:00 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 5:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 10:20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 1:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:45 A. M. and 2 P. M., passing Reading at 4:4 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 5:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $62 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Sts.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.
4 8]

1867—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant..... 2d class, 1 50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M., (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 11 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 6:30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
June 3d, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" "	leaves Williamsport	3:45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" "	leaven Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	3:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	3:00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:30 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1] General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:08 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1] No

OUR WILLIAMSPORT LETTER.

A Thriving "Mountain Village"—Its Population and Various Business Interests—Its Churches and Schools—Its Mammoth Hotel, Etc.

EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE]

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 24, 1867.

Arriving in this town on Saturday evening, I found some of the good people here residing in a frame of mind that bordered on indignation, their grievance being the fact that one of the journals of Philadelphia has recently seen fit to denominate Williamsport a "Mountain Village!" As the great political conclave was not to assemble until Wednesday, and the time hung heavily on my hands, I determined to look into the matter, and your readers can judge for themselves whether the good people of Williamsport have any cause to feel aggrieved.

THE CITY OF WILLIAMSPORT

was transferred from the list of boroughs by an act of the State Legislature passed early in 1866, and at the recent session of the Legislature a neighboring township was added to the municipality as originally established. The precise date of its settlement is one of those historical facts which are not readily arrived at. But there are now living here persons who are quite certain that their grandfathers and grandmothers had established themselves on the spot as early as the year 1790. In 1795 Lycoming county was set apart from the rest of the world by metes and bounds, and at that date Williamsport had so far progressed that its claims to the distinction of being made the seat of justice could not be ignored. Nevertheless, there were then but few houses on the site of the present city; but this was probably the case with every other locality in the county at that time, and so Williamsport became the county town, and as such was duly organized by Michael Ross, who owned all the country hereabouts.

The early history of the town could not have been very exciting, except when the settlers got themselves into difficulty with their red-skinned neighbors, for we find that its progress was so very, very slow, that in the year 1810 it numbered only 1300 inhabitants. And during these early days in its history, the only notable event to be encountered is the fact that Mr. John Winter was at one time Sheriff of the county of which it was the chief town. Now, this John Winter was not a remarkable man, save in one respect; and had it not been for this one thing the early history of Williamsport might have been of no moment whatever. John Winter was the happy and prosperous father of a family which numbered no less than twenty-two children—for which sufficient reason his name is remembered after the lapse of half a century. It is, indeed, a matter of surprise that the population of the town increased so slowly, with the example of John Winter in the mind of every father. But it is possible for a good example to counteract itself, and come to naught, and such may have been the case in this instance. Be that as it may, Williamsport dragged itself slowly and leisurely along until 1850, when the census-taker could find but 1615 souls within the limits of the borough. At that time, however, the growth of the town received a sudden impetus, and by 1860 its population had increased to 5064, being surpassed in rapidity of increase by no interior town in the State save Scranton. Since then its increase has been even more rapid than during the previous decade, and now the population is said to be not less than 15,000, while some place the figure as high as 18,000. The causes of this almost wonderful increase, and the prospects of the future, will appear when I come to speak of the character and extent of the business by which its inhabitants are engrossed.

As Williamsport was literally nothing but a "mountain village" as late as 1850, it has all the aspect of a new town, and much resembles those marvelous congregations of busy people which spring up like mushrooms upon the prairies of the West, all within the compass of a single night. There are but few old buildings to be seen in the twn; there is about the place a freshness which bespeaks a recent and a rapid growth. Many of the dwellings, particularly those of the laboring people, are small, and built of wood; but the houses of the wealthy capitalists, and the stores and public buildings, are all build of brick or stone, and are as attractive in appearance as they are substantial in construction. The streets, likewise, are those of a new town, for they are in the main wide and airy; and, with the exception of a wicked turn in the principal thoroughfare, they are all as straight as a bee-line. Moreover, one is reminded of the dear old Quaker City by the names which they have received, although by some unintentional mistake they have been turned half way about, and Market, Mulberry, and Pine are made to run north and south, while Fourth street, the great highway, extends from east to west.

The location of Williamsport is certainly one of the most beautiful in the State. It is situated on the left bank of the West Branch of the river Susquehanna, at a distance of forty miles from the point where the West and the North Branch run together. Elmira, N. Y., is the nearest city of size and importance, being seventy-eight miles north. Harrisburg lies directly to the south, at a distance of ninety miles, and Philadelphia to the southeast, at the distance of one hundred and ninety-eight miles. It has considerable importance as a railway centre, as the Philadelphia and Erie, the Northern Central, the Catawissa, and the Williamsport and Elmira Railroads run into it, and cross each other in a manner that cannot be thoroughly understood by a stranger. The West Branch Canal likewise runs through the town, and as this has recently passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by whom it is to be both widened and deepened, even greater facilities than it now possesses for access to the best markets in the country will soon be accorded it.

But this favorable location is not the only merit to which it can lay claim. The surrounding scenery is exceedingly romantic and beautiful. Hemming in the city on the north is a span of the Alleghenies, which can be seen at the distance of about ten miles to the northwest, by ascending one of the higher rises, on the other side of the river, and pressing hard upon it, is the Bald Eagle range of hills, and in the graceful valley thus formed lies the "mountain village" of Williamsport. These hills do not rise very high into the air, but they run several miles back from the river on either side, and extend up and down the sides of the stream as far as the eye can reach. The summits of most of them are covered with a thick and heavy growth of trees, but now and then one is to be seen entirely bare, while the cultivated fields which line their slopes frequently run up to the very top in a narrow corner, leaving the growth of timber unimpaired on either side.

So much for the city in general; and now I come to

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The churches take precedence, as a matter of course and courtesy. But this precedence is not otherwise inappropriate, for Williamsport has now thirteen places of Divine worship, either entirely completed or in process of erection.

Most prominent among these stands the new and beautiful edifice of the Second Presbyterian congregation (N. S.), which was dedicated during the month of January last. It was two years in building, and cost $65,000, the last dollar of which was freely given on the day of dedication. The building is of cut grey stone, in the ornate Gothic style, and boasts of a spire which rises 183 feet into the air. The interior of the building is in all respects worthy of its imposing exterior. The ceiling is divided into neat panels, and pending from it in the centre, running lengthwise of the building, is a novel contrivance for lighting the audience-room. When its two hundred gas jets are turned on to a full head, the effect is peculiarly brilliant. The organ was manufactured in Boston, at an expense of over $3000, and this, with the aid of one of the best cultivated choirs in the State, gives the church-going people of Williamsport an enviable opportunity to listen to sacred music. The main room will accommodate about eight hundred persons; and below there is a large lecture-room and apartments for Bible classes and other purposes. The Rev. William Sterling, who is the present pastor, has been associated with the congregation for more than twenty years past.

The First Presbyterian Church (O. S.), Rev. William Simonton pastor, is a handsome brick edifice only five years old, and will seat about 700 persons. But the congregation is increasing so rapidly that they also contemplate the erection of a new edifice.

The Methodist Episcopal churches are three in number, the principal one being that on Mulberry street, with Rev. B. B. Hamilton as pastor. This is a new and handsome brick building, and will accommodate 800 persons. The Pine Street M. E. Church, Rev. Thomas M. Reese pastor, will seat about 500; in addition to which there is another called the Price Chapel, of which the Rev. W. W. Evans is the present pastor.

There are two Protestant Episcopal Churches. The oldest, Christ Church, Rev. A. Wadleigh rector, has become too restricted in its limits, and a new stone edifice, which will cost $40,000, has already been commenced. The formal laying of the corner-stone will take place on Thursday of this week, in the presence of the Right Rev. Bishop Stevens. The other congregation of this denomination worship in Trinity Chapel, where they enjoy the ministrations of the Rev. H. S. Spackman, recently of Philadelphia.

The Baptist Church is a large and fine brick building, and is presided over by the Rev. T. O. Lincoln, D. D. Another but smaller church of this denomination has just been dedicated, and is yet without a pastor.

The Methodist Protestant Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Kilgore is pastor, has a new edifice in the course of erection. There are, in addition to the above, two Lutheran churches, the Rev. A. E. Horn and the Rev. J. Young being their respective pastors. The Catholic congregation, Rev. Father Stack, now worship in the County Court House, but have had a church building in course of erection for some time past, although the work upon it is at present interrupted by an unhappy misunderstanding among those more immediately interested.

So much for the churches.

The Court House is certainly one of the largest, most attractive, and most substantial in the entire State. It is built of pressed brick, set off with facings of Pictou stone, there being slight projections, one of which is surmounted by a clock. The building was completed in 1860, at a cost of $60,000, and affords all the accommodations that would be required of such a structure. A new County Prison is also under way, and when completed will cost fully $150,000, and excel the Court House without and within. Moreover, work will soon be commenced on a handsome new building for the use of the Government as a Post Office, and for certain business purposes, including a large hall.

With hotels, Williamsport is quite well supplied, as, indeed, is usually the case. But the prominent one is so very prominent that it deserves a special notice. It is situated in the centre of a beautiful grove of five acres, immediately opposite the depot, and is known as the Herdic House, after its proprietor. The building is of brick, 156 feet square, and contains 200 rooms, with comfortable accommodations for full three hundred guests. The dining-hall is even more spacious, and will seat 500 persons. A year and a half have elapsed since the building, which cost $200,000, was completed, and it has already grown into such favor that the services of seventy persons are constantly required to keep it in running order. The proprietor, Mr. Peter Herdic, in addition to the ground, building, and furniture, owns a large amount of real estate in the vicinity, as well as the gas works which furnish the hotel and the buildings in the neighborhood with gas. The establishment is now under the management of Mr. E. A. Upson, who has made it popular even as a summer resort. But this is not a matter of surprise, as the delightful scenery of the vicinity, the refreshing coolness of the nights (blankets are required even in this sultry weather), and the placing of summer board at from $12 to $15 per week, will clearly show. This rare combination of advantages has resulted in the engagement of numerous suites of rooms by families who intend to pass the summer in the country, and it is extremely doubtful if they could have chosen a pleasanter or healthier place of sojourn.

The lack of time will prevent me from noticing at length many of the institutions of the city, prominent among which are the public schools, which contain about one thousand scholars, and two private seminaries. One of these—the Dickinson Seminary—is under the control of the Methodist Church, and has fine and large buildings, and about three hundred scholars in attendance.

THE BUSINESS

of Williamsport can best be summed up by figures, which shows that there are five weekly and one daily newspaper, three national banks, one savings bank, three foundries, three machine shops, one boiler manufactory, one blast furnace, one woollen factory, two steam tanneries, one steam bakery, and *thirty steam saw-mills.* Nearly all of the latter are of the first-class in size and many of them have a capacity for turning out 100,000 feet of lumber per day. They are kept running day and night, and even then cannot do all that is required of them at present, while good judges assert that the timber resources of the West Branch cannot be exhausted for many, many years. Yesterday 534,500 feet of lumber were cleared eastward by the canal, and 372,200 feet by railway, and these figures will give some idea of the importance of the lumber trade at this point.

So much for the "mountain village" of Williamsport. OMIKRON.

Panic-Struck Beauty.

It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, to *any* woman—to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant SOZODONT, while the teeth are still sound, make *that* discovery. Even when decay has commenced, it immediately stops its progress.

DRY GOODS.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

56 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.

TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.

Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere, Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1¼ yard black Glacie, or Dresses, equal to silk appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find
SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF MATERIALS FOR
WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,
AT
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,
S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEY COMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 6 6 wfmstu

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALTERATIONS
TO BE
MADE ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1,
We shall sell till that time our Stock of
SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION.
PERKINS,
6 21 tf4p] No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A new lot of Cambric Edgings, very cheap.
Dimity Bands, 15, 16, 22, 25, and 28c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Summer Under-Vests and Pants.
Gents' Shirt Feonts and Suspenders.
Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, etc. etc.
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Nail Brushes.
Buffalo and India-rubber Dressing Combs.
Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Hdkfs.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
White Piques, 50, 60, 75, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
French Percales.
Fine colored Mohair Alpacas.
Mixed Poplins for Travelling Dresses.
Cheap Plaid Goods, 18 cents a yard.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS. [10 22
PRICE & WOOD
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

5000 YARDS BEST FRENCH LAWNS,
IN SMALL DESIGNS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT 25, 35, 50, 65, 75 CENTS, ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, VERY CHEAP.
WHITE GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES.
SALES FROM NOW UNTIL 27th DAY OF JUNE WILL BE MADE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT STOCK. ONE PRICE ONLY.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
6 12 12trp NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FANCY DRY GOODS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS
Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

NOTICE!
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
8 2 wsmsmrp] PIQUES, ETC.,
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS,
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2.50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap [6 6 1m

BALANCE OF STOCK AT COST.—IN order to close out the balance of our Summer Stock of Cloth, Silk, and Lace Mantillas, we have marked them down at cost.
MRS. E. HENRY,
6 22 2w No. 16 N. EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CLOSE OUT.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
TO BE CLOSED OUT
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CASES ENGLISH CAMBRIC LAWNS, FAST COLORS, 12½c.
FRENCH CAMBRIC LAWNS, Choice styles, at 25, 28, and 31c.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, Choice styles, 25, 31, and 37½c.
SATIN PLAID ORGANDY LAWNS, New choice styles, 31 and 40c.
PLAIN BLUE, BUFF, AND PINK LAWNS Fine quality, fast colors, at 40c.
Choice styles French Percales at 40c
FIGURED SILK GRENADINES, Black grounds, choice styles, at 62c to $1.
FIGURED SILK HERNANIS, Black grounds, $1.25, cost nearly $2.
SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS In great variety, closing out at 16, 20, 25 to 75c.
200 WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS, FINE QUALITY, TWO YARDS SQUARE, CLOSING OUT AT $3.
These are the best $3 Shawls in the market.
Shetland Shawls at $3.50, $4, $4.50.
New styles fine Shetland Shawls, $6.50, $7, $8.
White Berege and Llama Shawls.
THE YAK SHAWL, [11
A handsome Shawl for evenings or the sea shore.
HANDSOME BLACK LACE POINTES $12 TO $60.
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

NEW PRINTED LAWNS.
LAWNS AT TWELVE AND A HALF CTS!
LAWNS AT SIXTEEN CENTS.
LAWNS AT EIGHTEEN CENTS.
FRENCH JACONETS OF CHOICE STYLES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
6 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW

PRINTED MOUSSELINE DELAINES
AT SIXTEEN CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
6 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
Have just received—
Organdy Lawns, neat figures, 25c. worth 37½c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 85, and 90 cents
One bale Cotton and Wool Flannel, 25c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 62½, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, etc.
Honey Comb Quilts, $2·25; a bargain.
100 pieces Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Plaid Nainsooks for Wrappers.
Bargains in Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, $1, $1·15.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Plain Linen Ducks, 20 and 25c.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1; Basket do., $1·50.
Muslins, Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25c., etc
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, and Swiss Mulls.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
White Piques, 50c.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts,
FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
2 29 ABOVE RACE.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 27, and 30c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.,
NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NEW STYLES
JET JEWELRY.
4 1 mwf3mrp

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WATCHES,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
BAILEY & CO.,
SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [6 7 fmwlf
No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.
The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL, SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.
These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.
Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.
MEAD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.
THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 1225 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.
$300,000 PRESENTED TO SUBSCRIBERS
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $40,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $10,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $5000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2500 EACH.
Read full Schedule of Presents below.
EACH CERTIFICATE OF STOCK IS ACCOMPANIED WITH A BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE, AND ALSO INSURES TO THE HOLDER A PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.
Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of
THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,
Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867,
Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, and founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.
The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa
HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL, Ex-Chief Coiner, U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds Philadelphia, Pa
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey
HON. W. W. WARE, New Jersey
HENRY GORMAN, ESQ., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, ESQ., Of Joy Coe & Co., Philadelphia.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
THE
WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,
In order that this benevolent object may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of
FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,
which we put on subscription at prices much below their retail value.
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY
will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. (None others genuine.)
Any person sending ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, OR FIVE DOLLARS, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive, immediately, a fine Steel-Plate Engraving, as set forth below, and as many certificates of stock as the number of dollars paid; insuring ONE PRESENT in our published schedule for EACH CERTIFICATE held.
ONE-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"My Child! My Child!!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, The Early Days of the Revolution."
TWO-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."
THREE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"HOME FROM THE WAR."
and Three Certificates of Stock, insuring Three Presents.
FOUR-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS."
and Four Certificates of Stock, insuring Four Presents.
FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"
and Five Certificates of Stock, insuring Five Presents.
The engravings and certificates will be delivered at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail postpaid, or express, as may be ordered.
THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY
WILL AWARD
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRESENTS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867,
AT
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,
OR AT THE INSTITUTE.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1 Cash Present	$40,000
1 Cash Present	20,000
1 Cash Present	10,000
1 Cash Present	5,000
2 Cash Presents of $2500 each	5,000
1 Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila	18,000
1 Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J.	15,00
1 Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1 Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc	10,000
1 Three-story Cottage, Lot, etc	5,000
25 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	5,000
1 Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete	5,000
10 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1 Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc	5,000
20 Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20 Melodeons, $225 each	4,500
4 Rosewood Sewing Machines, $200 each	1,000
10 Family Sewing Machines, $100 each	1,000
50 Fine Gold Watches, $200 each	10,000
100 Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
3 Camel's Hair Shawls, $1000 each	3,000
2 Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each	6,000
3 Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each	750
10 Cashmere Shawls, $50 each	500
20 Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each	1,500
50 City Building Lots, $175 each	8,750
The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
Total	$300,000

☞ All the properties are given clear of incumbrance
HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.
Send orders by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares, with Engravings		$9·50
25	" " "	23·50
50	" " "	46·50
75	" " "	69·00
100	" " "	90·00

Local and Travelling AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.
The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO, Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.
Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 18th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.
Respectfully, yours, etc.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.
All orders by mail should be addressed to GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

CAPE MAY,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.
The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the state, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it become entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.
The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.
Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.
The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 5 mwslow

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.
C. S. PITMAN,
6 10 1m Formerly of the Stetson House, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1027 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH modern conveniences, gas, bath, etc., situate on the hill back of the Mount Carbon House, Pottsville, Pa., commanding a magnificent view, and containing an acre of ground well cultivated. Price, $7500. Photographs may be seen on application.
6 22 6t* WILLIAM H. BACON, No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale the valuable property, consisting of Manston House, Stable, and Lot of Ground, situate at the Northwest corner of SPRUCE and ELEVENTH Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce street 144 feet and on Eleventh street 100 feet. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
6 21 tf No. 102 South FOURTH Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 14

TO RENT.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 1221 GIRARD Avenue. 6 15 14p

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO